FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Canada, with dates to the 2d inst. has arrived. She brings the welcome intelligence of the favorable progress of the peace negotiations. Despatches received at Vienna from Russia confirm the telegraphic statement of the unconditional acceptance of the peace propositions by the Czar. The memorandum embodying the propositions had been signed at Vienna and sent to Paris. It was reported that the Peace Congress will assemble at Paris on the 17th of February, and that the whole matter will be settled by the 25th. The signing of preliminaries only awaited the arrival of the Turkish plenipotentiary.

The Speech of the Queen of Great Britain at the opening of Parliament is not of particular interest. It does not mention American affairs.

The London Morning Advertiser says that Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon had an interview at the Foreign Office on Tuesday, when very angry words passed between them touching Central American affairs.

ENGLAND.

The Queen opened Parliament on the 31st. In the House of Lords, Earl Gosford moved the address to the Queen. Lord Derby did not oppose, but said he considered the speech bare, cold, and meagre. He thought it ought to refer to the state of affairs with America, to India and the Colonies, and to the fall of Kars. He conceived that the Government, in the enlistment scheme, had evaded the spirit of the municipal law of the United States, and he hoped the apology offered would be received.

He regretted, however, that there was not a conciliatory paragraph introduced into the speech referring to the subject. The whole speech, he said, was redolent with water gruel.

The Earl of Clarendon replied. Referring to the present relations with the United States, he said—In my opinion there can be no doubt as to the common-sense view of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and yet it is upon the interpretation of that treaty that the difference of opinion has arisen. In such a case correspondence is useless, and I have lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of a third Power, both sides agreeing to the decision. That offer has not yet been accepted. It has been renewed; I hope, upon further consideration, the U. S. Government will acquiesce. In regard to the recruiting difficulty, it would not aid a friendly solution to allude to it from the throne, inasmuch as the correspondence on the subject still continues. The most recent demands of the United States arrived only two days ago and are not in a state to be made public.

After further explanations he stated that correspondence of a not very amicable nature had once taken place between the two governments. But the transactions to which it refers are by-gone transactions; and from the commencement the British government has disclaimed all infringement of the laws of the United States. With the evidence of Mr. Crampton, his government was perfectly satisfied, being convinced that he neither intentionally or accidentally violated the municipal laws of the United States. The difficulty was susceptible of a peaceful solution—no slight was meant by not mentioning America in the Queen's speech.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baillie gave notice of a resolution to the effect that enlistments in foreign countries lowers the dignity of Great Britain, and is calculated to endanger relations with other States.

Liverpool Markets.—Cotton is active, with sales for the week of 85,000 bales, at an advance of an eighth.

Breadstuffs had considerably declined—Canal flour 1s. 6d. and corn 1s. a 3s. Beef, pork, and Rice had declined. Rosin had advanced; common 4s. 3d. a 4s. 5d. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 35s. 6d. Tar quiet.

Consols 90¼ a 90⅜. The money market was more stringent. U. S. stocks were lower.

Negroes in Florida.—A sale of negroes took place in Quincy on Monday last, at which prices were paid in no degree indicative of the "hard times" so much croaked about in certain circles. The first lot consisted of fifteen, the bulk of whom were adults. They brought, in cash, $12,260, being an average of $817 each. One fellow, a field-hand, brought $1315; another field-hand, $1100. Another lot, numbering 65, of all ages, sizes and sexes, averaged $710 each. These were sold on a credit of one, two and three years, with 8 per cent interest, and brought the handsome sum of $43,960. Some of them were knocked off at round prices, as for instance: Jinsey, field-hand $1230; William, $1252; Archie, $1201; Leonard, $1230; Mathew, $1201; Angelina, 1040; Harriet and four children, $3150; man, wife and four children, $4002; woman and four children $4150—all field negroes.—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

Having a Hard Time of it.—Mr. Gilman, of Boston, from whose lectures on Yankee humor we have already copied some good things, at one of his late gatherings introduced a capital story. A clergyman in Boston, meeting with one of his congregation who recently came into possession of quite a handsome property by the death of his brother, inquired how he was getting along with the settlement of the estate. "Oh," said he, "I am having a dreadful time; what with getting out letters of administration, and attending probate court, and settling claims, *I sometimes almost wish he had'nt died.*

A temperance lecturer, descanting on the essential and purifying qualities of cold water, remarked, as a knock-down argument, that "when the world became so corrupt that the Lord could do nothing else with it, he was obliged to give it a thorough soaking in cold water." "Yes," replied a wag, "but it killed every darned critter on the face of the earth."

GEN. HOUSTON.—It is said that Gen. Sam Houston has expressed a determination to resign his seat in the Senate. There is no objection.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 18.—Scurs. Bell fm Jacksonville, J A Stanly fm N York. 19.—Schr Pearl fm Jacksonville.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1856.

A LIVELY MARKET.—Our streets are this morning full of wagons with produce, chiefly cotton, the owners of which have brought it just in the nick of time, as it is a cent to a cent and a quarter higher than it was too or three weeks ago.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that on Saturday night last the Saw and Grist Mill of Col. A. S. McNeill, on Upper Little River, was destroyed by fire, and that the loss is between three and four thousand dollars. No cause of the fire has yet been discovered.

THE CURRENCY.—Yesterday's Raleigh Standard contains an *editorial* article 2¼ columns in length, in reply to a late paragraph in this paper—or rather, in reply to statements which we copied from the Greensborough Patriot, to which we gave due credit for them, and remarked, that they appeared to be made by authority of a member of the last Legislature. The Standard has thought proper to hold *us* responsible for those statements, instead of the Patriot and its informant, and to do worse than that, viz: to charge *us* with asserting that the Bank of Fayetteville and the Greensborough Life Insurance and Trust Company "had the undoubted right, under their charters, to issue the $1's and $2's complained of." Now in the article which the Standard comments on, *we* said no such thing, as must be manifest to every fair mind. That expression was *quoted* by us as the reply made by a member of the last Legislature and of the special Committee on the subject, to a question asked by another member, (presumed to be one of those from Greensborough who was interested in the Greensborough Company.)

Though we did not say any thing of the kind attributed to us by the Standard, yet we are willing now to say so much of it as relates to the Bank of Fayetteville. As to the Greensborough institution, we really know nothing, never having read its charter nor seen any reliable legal opinion upon it. The attempt, therefore, to fasten upon *us* the assertion that it had an "undoubted right" to issue such notes, is—we will not say, in the language of the Standard, "both silly and wicked," but—wicked, because false in its every aspect.

We will add, in regard to both these institutions, that the fair and manly and legal course which ought to be pursued against either institution, if it have violated the law or its charter, is to bring the proper action against it in the courts, and not, as has been done, to assail it indirectly by legislation which no one has yet been found willing to father.

The writer of the Standard's editorial is very indignant at an insinuation, as he calls it, that "the laws on the currency as they appear in the Revised Code were never passed." This he calls "a surmise both silly and wicked." So far as we are concerned, we made no insinuations. We said,—

"Every member of the Assembly who has been questioned, disclaims any knowledge of the laws as they appear in the Revised Statutes. The question is, who *altered the laws*, from the shape in which they were presented in the original printed bill laid before the members? The members themselves *supposed*, so we learn, that they passed in that shape. Did they? If so, how came they otherwise in the printed volume? Or were they altered before they passed? If so, by whom? and how could it be done without the knowledge of members of the special committee on the subject, and of the members of the Legislature?"

Now it is a remarkable circumstance, and we do not hesitate to say a *suspicious* circumstance of improper conduct *somewhere*, that to all such questions asked by us and others in various parts of the State, no answer has been returned. This silence of every body who knows, is calculated to increase suspicions and discontent, which might, possibly, be entirely removed by a plain statement of the facts thus carefully withheld.

Another specimen of the fairness,—the *honesty*,—of this Standard editorial, is in its charging *us*, (and laying great stress upon it,) with calling the Greensborough institution "*a bank*." We did no such thing. The Greensborough Patriot, not we, spoke of "these banks,"—and in copying from the Patriot we used the marks of quotation which every intelligent person understands. The Standard, in copying, carefully *omits those marks of quotation*, thus giving a false appearance to the article, so as to justify its charge against us.

The Standard speaks of "the Observer representing the Bank of Fayetteville." We stand in no such relation to that Bank. We own none of its stock, owe nothing to it, and have, at this present writing, none, or next to none, of its notes. Whatever we have said of it, has been from a sense of public duty, such as has always governed our course towards other institutions.

In regard to small notes, we have seen nothing to change our opinion, that the people of North Carolina are *not* opposed to their issue, in reasonable amounts, as at present. The legislation cited by the Standard, is no evidence to the contrary; for we all see, by the work of the last session, how easy it is to pass laws which neither the people nor the members know any thing about, *or intend to obey*. If the opponents of small bills could succeed in abolishing them, for a little while, we think they would find out the public will on the subject. Until they do that—so long as we have the advantage of the free use of such bills—the people will, without complaint, let any sort of an anti-small note law remain upon the statute book.

In conclusion, we hope we shall be guilty of no offence to the Standard—we do not wish to be—if we respectfully inquire of it, whether another than its Editors is not the author, in whole or in part, of the article on which we have been commenting? We do not mean to express any doubt of the ability of the Editors to write their own editorials; but there are circumstances which prompt this inquiry. It is satisfactory to know who is one's antagonist.

We owe an apology to the Wilmington Journal. Instead of failing to notice the discovery of Coal at Egypt, that paper was the first to give currency to the fact. The hurry with which we are obliged to do many things on Monday mornings, sometimes leads to errors.

The Journal says,—

"We might refer to our files for years back, to show that we have, over and over again, advocated a Railroad connection with Fayetteville, with the coal mines, and on to the Northwestern counties of the State. We advocated a location of the Charlotte Road looking to this. When Mr. Thomas from the extreme west—the most western Senatorial District in the State, spoke on the subject of Internal Improvements in the Commissioners Hall, by request of the Chamber of Commerce, during the last visit of the members of the legislature, we remember that after his address was closed, he traced on the map a route essentially the same as that now spoken of, intended to connect at its western end with the Virginia works, somewhere in the neighborhood of Abingdon, Va. This, Mr. Thomas seemed to regard as *the* route through which, if at all, Wilmington was to acquire consequence as a depot for western produce beyond the limits of our own State.

KANSAS.—It is pretty certain that the country is on the eve of events which will try the strength of its institutions more severely than any heretofore experienced.

The people, both North and South, are raising men and money, and purchasing Sharp's rifles ("peace-makers for Kansas," they call these instruments in Massachusetts,) to forward to the support of their respective sides in the disputed territory. In Worcester, Mass., one person had collected $3500 for Kansas, and Eli Thayer, Esq. who said he was "a peace-man," has offered to furnish 1000 rifles, which a large number of men in that city were engaged in making. At a meeting where Mr. Thayer spoke, 23 rifles, equivalent to $575, were subscribed by different individuals. In Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut, and probably all the other free States, similar efforts are making.

In Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama, on the other hand, (to say nothing of Missouri,) great efforts are making to embody men and raise means to forward them. One man proposes to head a regiment of 500, and another a company of 100.

Next we learn from Washington that the President has despatched Gov. Shannon with authority to call upon the 1200 U. S. troops in that region to keep the peace, (probably by the use of the Massachusetts peace-making rifles.) Gov. S. is ordered to travel night and day until he reaches his destination.

The Governor of Rhode Island has followed the example of the Governors of New York and Ohio, by communicating to the Legislature now in session, the appeal of the free soil officials for aid. He tells the Legislature that the matter requires the most serious consideration, "and which, if the information is authentic, should call forth from the Government and people of Rhode Island the expression, in language which cannot be misunderstood, of their indignant horror at so gross an outrage against our most sacred rights." He considers that the issues involved are "pregnant with the dissolution of the Union and the gloom of civil war."

We annex a forcible article on the subject, from the Baltimore American:—

Kansas.—The condition of affairs in Kansas may be summarily disposed of by partisans on either side, who embrace partial views of the occurrences that have gradually brought the territory into a condition of threatened civil war, but the just and intelligent observer cannot fail to see that there has been a large amount of wrong committed by both parties, and be inclined to hesitate before he unconditionally denounces either. When the territory was first organized, and the possibility of it becoming a slave State created by the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, the excitement that followed gave birth to the novel and extraordinary measure of forcing a free soil emigration into it through the aid of organized effort on the part of the free States. This expedient, though not illegal or in contravention of any express obligation, was yet of a nature that could not fail to excite and irritate the South. Had the South merely responded to it by the adoption of similar means for sending into the territory Southern settlers, the result would even then have been dangerous. The emigrants sent purposely for the accomplishment of diverse purposes could scarcely have proved peaceable neighbors or united co-workers for the good of the future State. But unfortunately the measures induced by the efforts of Eastern Emigrant Aid Societies were not merely retaliatory. The excitement produced in the border counties of Missouri resulted in an armed invasion of Kansas, in the outrage and subversion of the ballot-box, and in the imposition upon the people of the territory of an illegally elected Legislature. Here occurred the crisis at which a temperate and judicious interference upon the part of the Administration would have prevented much of the lamentable results that have since occurred and perhaps rendered the present alarming condition of affairs an impossibility. But that interference was then withheld, and is only now vouchsafed at a time when it threatens to complicate rather than allay existing difficulties.

Had Kansas been then provided with an upright, conscientious Governor, whose honest determination was to administer the affairs of the Territory according to the spirit of its organic law without reference to the desires of the contending factions, it might also have been saved from the violence that has since made it remarkable and which still menaces the country. But Governor Reeder had none of the qualifications which the exigency demanded. He first acknowledged the legality of a Legislature which had been chosen by violence and fraud, and subsequently endeavored to withdraw its powers upon a pretence so shallow as to become a subject of ridicule. The Legislature thus elected conformed its action to the impulses that gave it birth. Conciliation and concession were no part of its purpose. Its acts were unjust, illegal and oppressive, and it adjourned amidst almost general condemnation. The removal of Governor Reeder failed to lessen the difficulties. With the experience gained by the results that had already occurred, it might have been supposed that the Administration would have sent out his successor so well instructed as to what were his duties and the responsibility attached to them, that further errors might have been avoided. But Governor Shannon has proved even more incompetent and unreliable than Reeder. His first movement in the Territory was to attach himself to one of the factions that convulsed it. A local disturbance, which by a wise course he might have promptly suppressed, was magnified by his fears into civil war, and he became first the leader and afterwards the alarmed tool of the elements of war he had injudiciously aroused. Attempting to punish an illegal act by illegal means, he found himself carried away by the force of the contending passions brought into exercise, and concluded a peace which was only serviceable in preventing immediate bloodshed, and that left him shorn of everything like personal respect or official authority. Since then he has abandoned his post, and has gone we scarcely know where, leaving Kansas in the meanwhile without any officer who can claim the obedience of both parties by an unquestioned legal appointment.

But neither the illegality of the elections that created the Legislature of Kansas, the partiality and inefficiency of its Governors, nor the failure of the Federal Administration to take the measures that justice required, can justify the position of the men who met at Topeka and attempted, in violation of all law, to erect the Territory into a State, and who have brought themselves into direct conflict with the Federal authorities by the election of a State Governor and subordinate officers. There is no semblance of law or precedent to sanction such a course. It is revolutionary and anarchical, and if pursued would inevitably lead to the disruption of all government. The existing local government cannot be superseded except in a legal and prescribed way, and the attempt to do it in any other mode must be suppressed at whatever cost. The President has proclaimed this in his recent proclamation, and he will be supported in carrying it out by the patriotism and sober sense of a vast majority of the people of all sections of the country.

What is now needed for the pacification of Kansas is not denunciation but prompt action upon the part of Congress. The contesting claims of Messrs. Whitfield and Reeder should be settled by ousting both. Neither has any legal right to represent Kansas, for neither has been properly chosen by her people. Let a new election then be ordered, and the President put in force the determination avowed in his late proclamation. The same course ought to be pursued with regard to the election of a new Legislature. The people should be taught that while on the one hand they cannot be permitted to disobey the existing laws and authorities, nor to right themselves by unconstitutional means, that on the other they will be defended by the whole power of the Government, if need be, in the sacred right of expressing their wishes through the ballot box. This opportunity and this protection is all that is wanted. Let Congress provide the one and the President assure the other, and the wrong and violence that now appeal from Kansas for rebuke and restraint will give way before the restoration of peace and order. The verdict of the ballot box, whatever may be its effect, if fairly given, will secure acquiescence from the masses everywhere and awe into silence those who have not a proper respect for constitutional authority.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.—The Baltimore Patriot proposes that all parties unite in restoring the Missouri Compromise, *as a finality* to the slavery question; and several Northern papers have welcomed the proposition, some of them contending that such a step would dissolve the black republican party, instead of the Union.

We rather think the restoration of the Compromise is impracticable; that the legislation of the last Congress cannot be obliterated. And we do not believe, if it could be, that the slavery agitation would thereby be quieted. On the contrary, we believe that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was but a mere *pretext*, seized hold of by the enemies of the South for the purpose of mischief. They had never respected the Compromise until it was about to be repealed, and it is therefore not credible that they now sincerely desire its restoration. Indeed, such ultra papers as the N. Y. Tribune long ago abandoned that ground.

THE COMMITTEES.—A writer in the National Intelligencer pretty effectually turns the Washington Union's battery against itself. That paper had complained, very justly as we think, of the appointments of Committees by Speaker Banks. But it seems that Lynn Boyd, when he was Speaker, and the democracy were in power, did even worse than Banks. Yet the Union never complained of Boyd—he did all right, because "the party" profited by what he did. The writer says,—

"There were seventy-one Whigs in the last Congress, and to them Mr. Boyd gave one solitary chairmanship and no more; and *that* committee was entrusted with the responsible duties of watching over the *Library*, and was presided over by Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania. The other thirty-six chairmanships were all assigned to the Speaker's political friends. Mr. Banks finds just about seventy-one Democrats in Congress at this session; and though he gives to them five chairmanships, including the very important one of Military Affairs, presided over by Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, the Union denounces him as proscriptive! He also gives three more chairmanships to "the South Americans," who opposed his election; making *eight* in all conferred upon political opponents."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Wilson offered a resolution (which lies over) calling on the President for information on Kansas affairs, and what measures, if any, had been taken to prevent the illegal interference with the rights of the people of the territory, by persons not residing therein.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of a resolution calling for the journal and proceedings of the Naval Retiring Board.

A message from the President communicating copies of the laws and journals of Kansas territory, with the President's course thereon. Among the documents is an order from the Secretary of War to Colonel Sumner, requiring that officer to hold himself in readiness to sustain with the force under his command the civil authorities of the Territory in enforcing the laws thereof.

Mr. Toucey of Conn. sustained the position assumed by the Executive, declaring it in accordance with the Constitution and laws, and as reflecting great credit on his Administration.

Mr. Wilson of Mass. replied, taking a directly opposite view from that expressed by Mr. Toucey, insisting that the territory had been invaded by lawless persons and the elections rendered a mere mockery. He read from some statistics to show that in some places where there were not more than fifty legitimate voters as many as nine hundred votes had been polled. He defended the Emigrant Aid Society, declaring that it was actuated by no other wish than to promote emigration and furnish means to settlers, and to help them to put up some machinery, churches, schoolhouses, and the like. Mr. W. gave way at 4 P. M., for a motion to adjourn.

On Tuesday, Mr. Wilson concluded his speech. The Senate then went into executive session, and confirmed Mr. Shannon's appointment as Governor of Kansas, (after a warm debate, it is said.)

In the House of Representatives on Monday, an immense amount of printing was ordered—the President's Message, &c. &c.

Three more contested election cases were brought forward, (two from Illinois and one from Iowa,) making seven in all.

Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to prohibit slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, and for other purposes.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hickman offered a resolution empowering the committee on elections to send for persons and papers in regard to the Kansas contested election. A warm debate ensued, but the subject was not finally passed upon.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.—Writers from Washington do not hesitate to attribute the election of Wendell, (who is connected with the Washington Union,) as printer to the House, to bribery, not only of other candidates for the very profitable office, but of members of the House even. Upwards of 70 members did not vote, though many of the absentees had previously taken an active part in the contest.

The New York papers attribute Gov. Seward's hostility to permitting appropriation bills to originate in the Senate, to an anxiety to keep those bills back until the last night of the Session, when jobs and contracts to the amount of millions of dollars can be foisted into them, in the confusion. This is spoken of as a regular system of defrauding the government, practised at every session.

AN UGLY PICTURE.—In a letter which Gen. Sam Houston wrote to President Pierce, Jan'y 28th, 1853, (soon after Pierce's election to the Presidency,) we find the following remarkable statements, and we fear that there is too much reason to believe that they are true:—

"I will rejoice to assist, so far as my situation in the Senate will enable me, an honest, patriotic President, in quelling the rank abuses which have grown up since General Jackson left office. It will prove an Herculean task; corruption infects the very atmosphere of the government; but few places are now sought by the tribes who hunt the spoils of office, without a view to some speculation or illicit gains; scarcely a contract is made with public functionaries without covering some fraud; and enormous claims are assisted and carried against the government by infamous agencies employing fraud and bribery as the means.

"I declare to you, sir, that I have found, from some examinations I have been called upon to make, a disease at the heart of the Government, which, unless arrested, must eventually undermine the Constitution, and surrender the Government to speculators."

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This body will meet to-morrow in Philadelphia. We supposed that its business would be to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. But we learn from the Richmond Whig that all the Southern States at least have declared their opposition to so early a nomination.

We infer, from the remarks of the Whig, that a difficulty will arise at the opening of the Convention. Those free soil States which seceded from the Convention of June last, because they would not endorse the 12th section of the Platform then adopted, have, it seems, appointed Delegates to the present Convention. And of course there will be opposition to their taking seats unless they now profess a willingness to stand on that Platform. Should they come in, under such a profession, it is quite probable that their sincerity will be doubted, and equally probable that such doubts will be well founded. If those States should be admitted, there will be a hard struggle between the Fillmore party and the George Law party—for, strange as it may seem, George Law is regarded as a formidable aspirant for the nomination. He is very celebrated as the builder of "the High Bridge" across Harlem river, near New York, and as a steam boat owner; but his political information must be small indeed. He has never been in public life, and is not considered in any way qualified for the Presidency.

Ex-Gov. Manly has been appointed Director of the Bank of the State, in place of Col. Roulhac, dec'd.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In Grimes v. Hoyt, equity, from Beaufort, dismissing the bill. Also, in Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Co. v. Sanders, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in McFarland & Pearson v. Fairly, in equity, from Richmond, declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory order. Also, in McRae v. Berry, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Little v. Gurley, in equity, from Hertford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Watt v. Johnson, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harden v. Cheek, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Jones v. Tuck, from Granville, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Sytle v. Bird, from McDowell, awarding a *venire de novo*.

By PEARSON, J. In University of N. Carolina v. Maulsby, equity, from Columbus, declaring the plaintiff entitled to the fund in the hands of the defendant. Also, in Brame v. Brame, equity, from Warren, affirming the decree. Also, in Barnes v. Bridgers, equity, from Bertie affirming the decretal order. Also, in Nixon v. Lindsay, equity, from Randolph, declaring the plaintiff entitled to contribution—account ordered. Also, in Savage and Meares v. Hussey, from Duplin, judgment of the Superior Court and judgment here according to *Sci. Fa.* Also, in Rogers v. Ratcliff, from Buncombe, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Bradley v. McDaniel, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Henderson v. Wagoner, in equity, from Davidson, affirming the decree. Also, in Palmer v Pritchard, in equity, from Camden, decree for plaintiff. Also, in Buswell v. Cannaday, from Franklin, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Hill v. Whitfield, from Sampson, awarding a *venire de novo*.

By BATTLE, J. In Joiner v. Joiner, supplemental bill, directing a decree in favor of Mrs. Hines' children for the increase. Also, in Brookshire & Dubose, equity, from Randolph, affirming the interlocutory order. Also, in Davis v. McPherson, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wells v. Clements, from Northampton, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Gerhardt, from Johnston, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Mathis v. Mathis, from Sampson, directing a new trial. Also, in Higgs v. Nelson, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Lloyd v. Whitley, in equity, from Martin, bill dismissed with costs. Also, in Kea v. Council, from New Hanover, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Smith v. Turrentine, in equity, from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Delap v. Delap, in equity, from Davidson, declaring that the testator's children by his last wife are entitled to the slaves.

PER CURIAM. In State v. G & L. Parker, from Davie, declaring that there is no error. Also, in State v. D. Parker, from Davie, declaring that there is no error. Also, in McCormick v. Munroe, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment.

Ral. Register.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.

The Leavenworth Herald of the 9th says: A pro-slavery meeting was held there on the 2d inst., at which it was determined to offset the influence of the free state agents sent abroad, by despatching George W. McLean to the Southern States to give the people the pro-slavery aspect of the case, and to urge emigrants to emigrate to the Territory, and aid in rescuing the control of affairs from the hands of the Abolitionists of Lawrence—Robinson, Lane, Brown, &c., who are doing every thing possible to bring on a civil war.

The Herald of Freedom says that Messrs. Robinson and Lane have adopted precautionary measures and organized a regiment; that the forts are guarded day and night, and that munitions of war were being collected in readiness for instant service, an attack being expected.

The Topeka Herald appeals to the friends of the North and East to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. It says that the struggle begins to show itself in earnest, and invokes the people of Kansas to die in preference to surrendering.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning, the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Brent, Mr. G. W. I. GOLDSTON to Miss HARRIET, youngest daughter of the late Constant Johnson, all of this town.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, of dropsy, Mr. CHARLES M. BEEBE.

Sackett, Lynes & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES, &c.,

NO. 38 COURTLANDT STREET,

Directly opposite Merchant's Hotel, New York.

HAVING made an arrangement with the above House, it would afford me great pleasure to receive a call from my friends when they visit this City.

T. M. SACKETT.
Of the late firm of Hall & Sackett,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. All orders intrusted to me will be faithfully executed; and should I receive orders for any goods not in our line, I will take great pleasure in buying such goods. T. M. SACKETT.

New York, Feb'y 11, 1856. 79 2t

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is desirous of devoting all of his time to Agricultural pursuits, offers for sale a 15 Bbl. Turpentine Still with all the fixtures, located at his residence, 10 miles from Clinton, 28 miles from Fayetteville and 18 miles from Faison's Depot. He has any quantity of White Oak and Poplar Timber, suitable for making Spirits Barrels within half a mile of his Still. There is on the premises a Spirit Barrel Cooper Shop with all necessary tools.

He would also dispose of his Store at cost, and any one that would purchase both could have the privilege of keeping both at his residence the present year for nothing. Application must made by 1st of April.

Terms very accommodating.

ALSO,

30,000 Turpentine Boxes, which I will rent, out on accommodating terms.

C. A. HARRISON.

Leon, Sampson county, Feb'y 14, 1855. 79*3m

Land and Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber wants to sell his LAND on Big Rockfish, 622 Acres well timbered 14,000 new Turpentine boxes on it. Also, a NEGRO WOMAN and child. The woman's nineteen years old, the child thirteen months. Also, Stock of all sorts, and Corn, Fodder, &c., &c.

If not sold privately, they will be sold at Auction, on the premises on First Monday in February.

DUNCAN McGILL.

Feb'y 18, 1856. 79-2tpd

THE LAW AND ITS EXPOUNDERS.

The uncertainty of the law has been a popular complaint almost coeval with human jurisprudence. In this branch of government, at least, time has effected little substantial improvement. Indeed, with the accumulation of legislative enactments and judicial decisions, there is far less general or professional understanding of what the law is, than existed when legal codes were comparatively simple and brief, and their interpretation distinct and uniform. It may be that society has gained a great deal in the more enlightened and liberal ideas and rules which now prevail respecting the rights of property, of persons, and of political communities in their relations to each other, but it is quite as obvious that this advantage is accompanied with a correspondent confusion, doubt, and conflict, both as regards the regulations by which the interests and duties of mankind are governed, and the administration of justice. To say that a layman does not comprehend the vast and complex body of statutes and customs and precedents to which he is subject as a citizen, is to affirm nothing that any body would pretend for a moment to dispute. The fact is, that lawyers and judges can do little more than grasp and retain the leading elementary principles of the science they profess, while in reference to its details in actual practice, they continually differ in opinion. Courts are constantly reversing each other's decisions, made after elaborate argument by able counsel, and when one looks at the numerous volumes of overruled cases, he cannot fail to lose much of the faith he may have had in the reliability of tribunals.

There is a forensic maxim which says, "that ignorance of the law excuses no man." But who should be condemned for not knowing what it is clearly so impossible to know? Tried by this rule, there is not a court or a jurist in the land that would escape punishment. The Emperor Nero placed his statutes so high that his subjects could not read them, yet they were held amenable for their infraction as rigidly as if they were fully aware of what they were required to obey. But the Romans, in the reign of that sanguinary tyrant, were not more ignorant of laws, which they could not read because they were out of sight, than they who are unacquainted with laws which are too voluminous to be read, and too indefinite or complicated to be understood.—Happily we get along in the main better than could be expected, in the midst of all this perplexity, and it is, taken in the right sense, a necessary and salutary provision, that no individual shall plead his want of familiarity with his duties and obligations as a good citizen in vindication or defence of any violation of them. Nevertheless, there is a sad need for legal reform, both in the condition of our jurisprudence, considered with respect to the overgrown mass of ill-digested legislation, which is perpetually increasing upon us, and the imperfect, if not corrupt, exercise of judicial authority.

If there is any thing in the world which ought to be precise, settled and readily intelligible, it is law. It has directly to do with all the great interests of society, and all the rights, relations and enjoyments of life. Without that system of artificial regulations which constitutes the social compact, and defines and secures the multifarious private and public connections which grow out of it, civilization could not exist. Mankind would revert at once into a condition of disorder, in which the power of the strong and the passions of the base would introduce all the vices and evils of barbarism. But even such a state is only less tolerable than that of a people who, while they incur the restraints, and suffer the burdens of a civil constitution, feel that they are not adequately secured in their property and their personal liberty. They pay all the price of government, yet find too often that it is too imperfect, too weak, or too dishonest to protect them when they are compelled by occasion to invoke its interposition. It is not solely in England or America that this degree of feebleness or abuse in the administration of justice is experienced; but we must confess that on this side of the ocean, there is much less exactness in the laws, and certainty in their execution than should prevail.—*Philad. N. American.*

A Common-Sense Judge.—Judge Capron, of the Criminal Court of New York, on the occasion of a recent application for the postponement of a case, when the attorney gave notice of his intention to file an affidavit stating that he was not ready for the trial on account of the absence of an important witness who was to prove certain points, stated that he did not want an affidavit in the usual form, that the accused "expects and believes" to prove by the said witness certain things, but a positive oath that he will prove by the absent witness the points alleged. The counsel objected that such an oath might put his client in a position to be punished for perjury, to which the Court very briefly replied, "that is precisely the position in which I wish to put him if he swears falsely." The affidavit was not made and the motion for postponement refused. A little of the straightforward common sense here displayed by Judge Capron would have a most beneficial influence in freeing our courts from the numerous motions for the postponement of criminal cases by which the business of the courts is greatly retarded, the expenses of the judiciary largely increased, and justice ultimately eluded. And one familiar with the proceedings of our courts cannot have failed to discover that in a large proportion of instances the affidavits made for the postponement of cases on account of the absence of witnesses by whom the accused "expects and believes" he will be able to substantiate his defence are mere shams and subterfuges, taken advantage of by unscrupulous men who have no regard for the sanctity of an oath if they can escape the penalty of its violation. In many of these cases the witness whose absence is made an excuse for postponement is purposely kept out of court. Judge Capron's plan affords a ready remedy for the cure of this evil, and we hope that it will secure adoption in quarters where its need has been long and sorely felt.—*Balt. American.*

War upon Property.—The House of Representatives yesterday again decided, by a vote of two to one, that if a Massachusetts man sends goods to Philadelphia by way of the railroads in this State, and the goods pass safely through our territory and are injured on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the owner may come into our courts and make the Stonington Railroad pay the loss. Such is the effect of the railroad bill as it stands now, and such is its effect as amended in the House. We believe that the records of any legislature on the face of the civilized world may be searched in vain for such an act of folly and oppression.—*Providence Journal.*

Singular Death of the Late Minister of Peru.—The Petersburg Intelligencer has received a letter from Lima, Peru, dated January 9, 1856, giving the following account of the singular death of the late Minister of Peru to this country:

"The late Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to the United States, who returned to this country about six months ago, died lately in Lima in a singular manner. While asleep he swallowed three of his false teeth with the gold band which confined them, and died from the effects shortly after. Efforts were made to extract the teeth, but without success."

NORTHERN SOCIETY.

Close observers (says the Richmond Whig,) have frequently remarked that the society of the hireling States of the North is in danger of lapsing into barbarism. There is no balance wheel to the structure. The institution of marriage, usually esteemed sacred among christian and civilized people, is already fallen into disrepute with a large portion of the population, and the intellectual classes lead the assault upon it. Books, periodicals and newspapers, are devoted to the task of decrying it, and preaching the dominion of the senses. Even women engage actively in the crusade. Miss Murray, who has written a book upon American manners in speaking of the Mormons, expresses the opinion that the tendency of Northern society is to Pylygamy. It has already gone very far in that direction—and she is rather a narrator of a fact accomplished, than a prophet of a fact to come.

Of course, the Bible is a stumbling block in the way of these people; and they have accordingly set about to batter it down. The following article from the New York Herald will tell the means which they propose to employ to this end:

A New Infidel Convention.—The Abolitionists Boldly Displaying the Cloven Hoof.—We find the following call for an out-an-out infidel convention, in the last number of Floyd Garrison's —*Liberator:*—

WORLD'S BIBLE CONVENTION.

We, the undersigned, desirous of promoting the improvement of our race, and believing that the doctrine of the divine authority of the Bible is one of the greatest hindrances to its improvement—and believing further, that this doctrine has no foundation in truth, and that a fair and thorough investigation would lead to its speedy and general abondonment, invite all, in whatever part of the world they may dwell, who feel an interest in the matter, to meet us in New York in May next, and to adopt such measures as may be calculated to spread through the world what may appear to be the truth on this important subject. The alleged evidences of the divine authority of the Bible will, as far as practicable, be examined in the order in which they are presented in the works most approved by the leading religious denominations, and most frequently referred to as authorities by advocates of the common faith. Such arrangements will be made with regard to speakers as may appear best calculated to secure a correct and a thorough discussion of every branch of the subject.

To secure the order and efficiency of the Convention, it is required that all who contemplate taking an active part in the discussion will please apply to the Committee of Arrangements, accompanying their application with suitable refereences as to character and talents, and, in case they are delegated by churches or by literary associations, with certificates of their delegation. The discussions will take up the forenoons and afternoons. The evenings will be given to lectures and addresses.

Jos. Barker, Salem, Ohio.
Reuben Webb, Philadelphia.
Ernestine L. Rose, New York.
Aug. Theo. Stamm, "
Horace Seaver, Boston. "
J. P. Menium, "
J. M. Beckett, "

There can be no misunderstanding the meaning of this call. But what a precious gang of reformers are these for "promoting the improvement of the human race." Who are the leaders in this movement? Declared infidels—avowed enemies of the government and the social institutions which protect them—believers in the abominations of Tom Paine—in the crazy absurdities of our Woman's rights conventicles, and preachers of the monstrosities of perfect indifference and of perfect equality in all things, social and political, of sexes and colors? And what can be expected of this "World's Bible Convention," formed of such materials, but such scenes of blasphemy, treason, and confusion, as characterized the meeting of '*Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite*' of the 'Reign of Terror' of the first French revolution? Here indeed, we have the out-spoken principles of the Jacobin Club, and the proclamation of the Goddess of Reason.

And these deluded visionaries, who seek the "improvement of the human race" by abolishing the Bible and constitution and laws, and all the institutions which constitute the strength, the glory, the safety, and the hope of civilized society and mankind—these repulsive and atrocious fanatics—are but the active auxiliaries of the Seward Holy Abolition Alliance. And they glory in their shame! And they are to have a 'World's Convention" in this city, in May next, in which they are to prove their lunacy and degradation, in pleading that the Bible is an imposition, that Christianity is a nuisance, and that society can only be regenerated and made perfect by its reduction, first to the savage state, and then by rebuilding it upon the horrible doctrines of the absolute equality in all things, of colors and sexes, free love, agrarianism and amalgamation. Let them have their convention. Good, we dare say, will result from it; for the public mind in this full development of the infidel-abolition-socialist programme will revolt from it, and from all its debasing and sedition socialists and negro-living associations.

FROM THE LANCASTER EXAMINER OF FEBRUARY 13.

VERY JUST REFLECTIONS.

The Tendency to Extremes.—Nothing is a more marked or dangerous element in the spirit of the times than the tendency of individuals and parties of all shades to rush to extremes in doctrines and measures. It is the part of true wisdom to select the means whereby reforms are to be reached, with care, so that no injury will be caused and the desired end will be accomplished, perhaps more slowly than the headlong eagerness of the present age requires, but yet surely and naturally. This want of prudence and of sagacity in the choice of instruments and the manner of employing them is especially characteristic of this great and fast country. A reform presents itself, is eagerly advocated, and is at once forced through, irrespective of the injury it may cause. It becomes a mere experiment, hastily adopted, and with hostile elements working against it, the minds of the community being unprepared for its reception, that which might have been productive of good if fairly tried is rendered irksome and intolerable, and is thrown aside as a failure.

The reforms of the present day have turned out mere quackeries, because their advocates consider men like mere machines, without allowing for the differences in circumstances, training, and education they may have received. The mistake is in pushing a measure to the abstract, unconditioned, and absolute principle on which it depends, forgetful that the passions, frailties, and prejudices of men must necessarily modify any rule prescribed for their government. Thus, instead of quietly gliding along the easy middle course of mutual and tacit concession, men and parties rush to the fiercest opposition of opinion. Admitting neither charity nor toleration for dissent, they wage an irreconcilable war for principles which it is impossible to put into operation, except among the faultless monsters of their own imagination.

HIAWATHA.—20,000 copies of this last poem by Longfellow have been published.

Great truths.—The Christian Intelligencer, in reply to an article in the New York Evangelist, tinged with "socialism," says:

"All healthful and permanent reforms must begin with and be carried forward through a reform 'in the principles and conduct of the units, or individuals composing society.' No public charity, no political foresight, can substantially help those who are too ignorant, or idle, or vicious, to help themselves. Should society be re-organized every week, yet would the thriftless, the debauched, and the indolent, remain pensioners on private or public bounty. The first demand, therefore, of an enlightened Christian philanthropy, is for means to 'reach the individuals composing the mass of a dependent and discontented population. They are to be inspired with hope, encouraged by sympathy, counselled in love, and kindly helped forward in every lawful undertaking. Such in this regard we take to be the Christian *Socialism* of the gospel. This is the Socialism of that Divine Being, who, when on earth, had compassion on the multitude, and taught them how to be men, while he himself set them an example of every manly virtue."

Glorious truths! Inspire the *man* before the *mass*. The units are the first objects of reform, not the thousands. Make the father,—the mother,—the family, good—and you make society good. Society is but the mass of individual particles,—and hence, as is *the* individual,—so is society. To give good government, good laws, to bad men is but casting pearls before swine. No social superstructure is safe,—but that which stands upon the virtue of the men.—*N. Y. Express.*

"Poor Barnum."—Few people sympathse with Barnum in his troubles. The papers say he is "burst up," and the unfeeling world almost add, "served him right." The Napoleon of humbugs has met his Moscow, and his fortunes perish in the disastrous retreat. He is a used up man, and with his money has gone his moral character. That he should fall ignobly into the hands of a Connecticut clock-maker, no doubt a former clock pedlar—that the great Phineas should allow himself to be "sucked in" by a successor of Sam Slick, is humiliating indeed. "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war;" and the tug of war has been so hard as to pull P. T. clear out of his boots, and seriously derange the economy of contiguous garments.

But after all, may not this case be some new dodge of the showman's—some grand *finale* to his illustrious career of deception—something ahead of Joice Heathe and the woolly horse? Alas and alack! we fear it is no such thing. The unctious and purse-proud sinner is what he has always dreaded to be above all things—a *poor man*. "That angel," Jenny Lind, ought to come to his rescue, and sing a duet with the Fejee mermaid, while the woolly horse danced a jig *vis a-vis* to Tom Thumb, Barnum himself performing on the "bones."

How cheap he must feel after having evidently plumed himself upon his cuteness and roguery to find another man in Connecticut a *leetle* cuter and more roguish than himself. There is one way in which we think he might retrieve his fortunes—by making a compromise to exhibit "the man that stuck P. T. Barnum."—*Wil. Journal.*

Barnum Out-Barnumed.—It is only a few months since we had the autobiography of Barnum, showing the manner in which his immense fortune had been accumulated. We are now told that he has been endorsing, deeper and deeper, for a great Clock-making establishment at Bridgeport, Ct., and that the concern has failed, leaving scarcely the shadow of assets to meet its liabilities of half a million of dollars. The whole falls on Mr. Barnum, who is thus made the victim of a trade somewhat sharper than his own, and among the people around his own birth-place is proved to be by no means the choicest specimen of bargaining of which the soil is capable.

As for Barnum, nobody need spend a sigh on him. He will always fall on his feet and be sure of a living. But the idea that the inventor of Joyce Heth, the Feejee Mermaid and Tom Thumb, should at last be circumvented by a Wooden-Clock Company, in his own native district, has something in it very melo-dramatic, retributive and edifying.—*Char. Mercury.*

Dr. Thompson, proprietor of the "Atlanta House," (Atlanta, Geo.,) is well known as a votary of eccentricities. We were highly amused the other day at the recital of the following exchange of civilities between the Doctor and a traveller, who called at the office to 'settle his bill,' when the Doctor happened to be behind the counter.

"What do you charge?" asked the traveller.

"Well," replied the Doctor, humorously, "if we *charge* your bill, it will be a dollar, but cash down, only fifty cents."

"You may charge it then, said the fellow, coolly turning on his heel, and passing out, took his seat in the cars.

The Doctor, half amused, half angry, followed, and confronting the stranger, asked if he did not intend to pay the bill.

"Certainly not—I told you to charge it," was the bland reply.

The Doctor was non-plussed; but placing his fore-finger thoughtfully for a moment beside his nose,—"Stranger," said he, "when you come this way again, *bring your box and stay a week.*"

"My Brudders," said a waggish colored man to a crowd, "in all infliction, in all ob yer troubles, dar is one place you can always find sympathy." "Whar? whar?" shouted several. "In the dictionary," he replied, rolling his eyes skyward.

Newspapers.—Dr. Johnson, when in the fullness of years and knowledge, said: "I never take up a newspaper without finding something I would have deemed it a loss not to have seen; never without deriving from it instruction and amusement."

Reverse of Fortune.—There is at present a young man keeping a low groggery in this city, on the north side, who is a cousin of the late Robert Schuyler, who perpetrated the great railroad frauds which took the whole country by surprise a short time since. This young man was in great favor with Schuyler, when the latter was in a leading position of New York. And what exhibits the reverse of life in a still stronger light, is the fact that this young fellow, now dealing out bad liquor, is also a near relative, in a direct line, of the late Alexander Hamilton, the friend and counsellor of Washington, and one of the greatest statesmen this country has ever produced.—*Chicago Democrat.*

An Incident of Leap Year.—Martin Wigand, a thrifty German widower, of Staunton, lately employed a friend to negotiate for the hand of a German lady in Richmond, whom he had never seen. The lady accepted the proposals and went to Staunton; but on arriving there, Wigand, to her astonishment, had determined that she should continue "in maiden meditation, fancy free," for ought that he would do to the contrary, and spurned her from his presence. The lady finding him inexorable, slapped a law suit upon him, and the gallant widower may yet get his eyes open to the folly of trifling with woman's affections.

Rich. Whig.

Self-sealing Envelopes Insecure.—The examination into the charges of posioning against Palmer, in England, elicited evidence of a circumstance that has called public attention to the insecurity of the letter envelopes known as self-sealing or adhesive. At the instance of the accused party a postmaster had opened a letter thus sealed, shown him the contents, and resealed it without detection. This can be readily done. All that is necessary is to moisten the adhesive matter, which can be done by wetting the tongue of the envelope, and allowing it to remain in that condition a few minutes. The letter can then be opened with facility, will indeed sometimes fly open, and can be resealed in the original manner, especially if the adhesive matter has originally been liberal; otherwise a little gum is added. Detection is impossible. A London paper says: "The inference is inauspicious, and we fear we must return to the age of sealing wax, or demand a *really* adhesive envelope. We apprehend that it will be difficult to supply such a demand, as whatever means are requisite to seal it will be sufficient to unseal it."

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

WHEELING, Feb'y 21.

Railroad Accident.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, 100 miles east of this city, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the forward engine of the train from Baltimore to Wheeling broke one of its wheels and went down an embankment one hundred feet, killing the fireman, and seriously wounding the engineer.

A lamentable Occurrence.—On Saturday morning the 9th instant, Miss Nancy Smith, residing with her mother, a widow lady, in Alamance county, came to her death in a most shocking manner. A lady in a neighboring family was taken suddenly ill, and Mrs. Smith left in haste to visit her, not taking even her bonnet, leaving her daughter alone at breakfast. During her absence, her daughter, who was subject to fits, was taken, it is supposed, with one of them, and falling into the fire, the flames communicated from her clothes to the house, and all were consumed. The mother, by this distressing calamity, has not only lost all that she had, but suffers the excruciating anguish caused by the shocking and melancholy death of her daughter.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Hens in Winter.—S. W. Cole says that hens will never lay well in winter, unless they are made to "scratch for a living." This is done by burying their grain several inches in gravel. He states that eight hens, which did not lay an egg in a month in winter, by adopting this course, laid three times as many eggs, the following winter, as their whole food cost.

Newspaper Stock.—Three thousand five hundred dollars were offered, yesterday, for one share of the New York Tribune. This would make the one hundred shares, into which that establishment was divided a few years ago, worth $350,000. The par value of each share is $1000. We congratulate our neighbors on their immense pecuniary success, and confess that Abolitionism pays better than Unionism. It is hard work sculling up Niagara Falls with a crow-bar.

N. Y. Mirror.

Six Men to be Hung in one Day.—At the last session of the Yazoo Circuit Court, (Mississippi,) six men—three black and three white—were found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the 16th of February, and one sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

A Texas editor, noticing the marriage of a contemporary, says, "We wish him *posterity* and happiness."

Wm. D. M. Howard, an influential citizen of San Francisco, died recently. He leaves an immense estate, unencumbered, and was probably the richest man ever deceased in California.

Roofs.—The policy of substituting flat roofs for the peaked ones formerly in vogue, is called in question, the heavy snows of the present winter having injured many buildings, by lodging on their tops. Another objection to flat roofs is, that they receive the sun's rays more directly in summer, absorbing a greater amount of heat, and adding to the discomfort of persons beneath them. They also do away with the old fashioned garret, so convenient for storage, and affording such excellent fields for antiquarian research. Through the agency of Mons. Vattemare, garrets have contributed a rich supply of ancient lore.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Something of a Family.—A correspondent of the Urbana (O.) Citizen writes from Bourbon county, Ky., about a family, as follows:

The old gentleman is a native of Maryland, and is now in his 70th year; was brought to the State of Kentucky when quite young, and has raised his family in the above county, consisting of six sons and three daughters.

In the following table you have the height, weight, and entire ages of the whole family:

	Height.	Weight.
Father	6 feet 4 inches.	200 pounds.
Mother	6 " 4 "	285 "
Thomas	6 " 4 "	230 "
James	6 " 6 "	215 "
Sarah	6 " 2 "	165 "
John	6 " 11½ "	266 "
Mary	6 " 2 "	150 "
Elijah	6 " 3 "	210 "
Martha	6 " 6 "	220 "
Eli	6 " 6½ "	197 "
Daughter	6 " 3 "	160 "
	70	2,298

Computed strength of father and sons 6,500 pounds.
Entire ages 557 years.

The family are all living except the youngest daughter, are all wealthy, and of the first families of Kentucky. I must add, that several of the grand children are over 6½ feet, and still growing.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.

Death of an Authoress.—Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, the authoress, died at Marianna, Florida, on the 11th inst.

Peter Rizen, aged 102 years and 7 days, the last of the Revolutionary band residing in Perry county, Ohio, died at his residence, in Hopewell township, Perry county, on the 11th ult. He had been married four times, was the father of twenty-five children, and leaves a widow, sixty-nine grand children, and twenty-three great grand children.

The Twenty-Ninth of February.—We understand that several persons in this city and vicinity who were born on the 29th of February propose to celebrate the anniversary of their births, the present year. As this anniversary, it we may be allowed a Hibernicism, occurs only once in four years, it would be a curious statistical fact to ascertain how many could be collected whose births occurred on that odd day. We know a gentleman in this city who was born on the 29th of February, and has a daughter born on the same day of the year. Another gentleman in this city born on the 29th of February, had a grandson, now deceased, who was also born on the anniversary of his grandfather's birth.—*Boston Atlas.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last issue:

By Nash, C. J. In Burnett v. Thompson, from Washington, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also in Parker & Coggin v. Leathers, in equity, from Orange, declaring the plaintiffs entitled to an account. Also in State v. Sewell, declaring there is no error in the record and proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Bell v. Hansley, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Lawrence v. Mitchell, from Granville, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Kea v. Melvin, Sheriff: judgment made absolute.

By Pearson, J. In Allen v. Allen, in equity, from Beaufort, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Pettijohn v. Williams, in equity, from Martin, reversing the decretal order. Also, in Pilkington v. Cotten, in equity, from Chatham. Also, in Whiting's adm. v. Fentress, in equity, from Wake, directing an account. Also, in State v. Allen, from Granville, declaring that there is error. Also, in White v. Smith, from Perquimans, judgment reversed and non-suit. Also, in White v. Smith, from Perquimans, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff.

By Battle, J. In Mebane v. Womack, from Caswell, in equity. Also, in Glisson v. Hill, in equity, from Duplin, dismissing the bill. Also, Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Co. v. Russell, judgment reversed and judgment here for $100 75. Also, in Taylor v. Cobb, from Duplin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Whitehead v. Davis, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Robbins, from Yadkin, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the Superior Court.—*Ral. Register.*

NECESSITY OF A RAIL ROAD TO FAYETTEVILLE.

We think the people of the up-country and the low, have been made to feel more than ever the necessity of a Rail Road to connect the two sections, and must hereafter view the enterprise of the road now building from Fayetteville, with more favor than they ever yet have done. It is now quite two months that communication between these points so intimately identified with each other, has been virtually impeded, each suffering for those supplies which the other would furnish if inter-communication were practicable. How much longer time shall be necessary, of patience and hard suffering, to teach the people the important truth that they are at all times liable to like vicissitudes, and that the sooner the road is completed how much better it will be for both man and beasts! Then while the thought is present in the mind, of the late hard weather and terrible state of the roads, will they not arrive at a firm determination, early as possible to aid in building a *Rail Road*, to pass thro' their neighborhood and by their doors, and no longer depend upon the state of the weather, in reaching a market at any season of the year. So far as the people of Randolph are concerned we know them to be warm friends to Internal Improvements, and especially in favor of the Fayetteville and western Road, that must pass athwart the county somewhere. Moreover, the people of this county always had a partiality to Fayetteville; it was there that their fathers and grand fathers traded before them, and the sons will not fail to follow the example of their ancestors, in dealing to a place that never yet failed to do a good part by them—and where they can, at all times, sell their produce for good prices, and bring home the cash in their breeches pockets, to be counted over by the wife and children at home.

Ash. Beacon.

Serious Affray.—We learn that a difficulty occurred last evening, about 9 o'clock, at or near the five points, in the lower end of the town, between Bryant Cox, and David Hughes; in which the former received a stab in the back, penetrating his lungs. It is feared that the wound will prove mortal. Hughes was forthwith arrested, and the matter is undergoing a judicial investigation.

Wilmington Herald.

Shooting Affray.—On Tuesday last, in Clinton, Mr. William Williamson and Mr John T. Gregory, got into a dispute with each other, whereupon Gregory drew a revolver and fired twice at Williamson, one ball penetrating his (W's) left shoulder, the other his left arm, inflicting severe but not very dangerous wounds. The shooting took place in a lower room of the Court House while the Court was in session above.

North Carolinian.

Died, in Alamance county, on the 12th inst., Mr. James Turner, sen., in the 98th year of his age. The deceased was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, fought at Briar Creek and Guilford Court House, was taken prisoner, and for several months kept on board a prison ship.

We regret to learn that the Barns belonging to Capt. John H. Hampton, and Gen. H. G. Spruill, of Washington county, were entirely destroyed by fire a few days since. Capt. Hampton's loss $1500, Gen. Spruill's $1200. There is no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary.

Washington (N. C.) Times.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

There are some additional items of foreign news. Russia is said to have made it a condition, previous to her acceptance of the peace propositions, that no indemnification for the expenses of the war shall be demanded of her, and that no cession of territory shall be exacted, except that required for ratification, which being conceded, she agrees not to fortify the Aland Isles.

Amongst our rumors are the following: That Russia has selected Paris for the meeting of the conference, to slight Austria; that the Austrian Cabinet are offended therewith; that Russia intends at the last moment to demand in the name of the general interests of Europe an accordance with article fifth; that England be forbidden to fortify Heligoland, and restricted to peace purposes only; that Holland and other neutral Powers demand a voice in the conference.

France and England do not slacken in preparations to continue the war. Iron-coated floating batteries, similar to those of the Allied Powers, were being constructed in Russia for the defence of Cronstadt.

The London journals express various opinions of the Queen's speech. The opinion on 'Change was unfavorable, and a slight decline had taken place in the funds. The speech opens with an eulogium upon the capture of Sebastopol; refers to the preparations for the vigorous prosecution of the war; alludes to the acceptance of Austria's offers of mediation and Russia's agreement to certain conditions, which she hopes will be the foundation of a treaty of peace. During the negotiations warlike preparations will not be relaxed. The speech also alludes to the conclusion of a treaty with Sweden and Norway, containing defensive engagements applicable to those dominions, tending to preserve the balance of power of that section.

From Mexico we get news that Haroy Tamariz has captured the important city of Puebla. Haroy is an avowed imperialist,—and if he can only succeed in driving Comonfort, the Republican President, out of the capital,—we may expect to hear of his coronation, by some of the Bishops or Archbishops, who appear to be the chief engineers of the new rebellion,—or revolution.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Terebinthe P. O., N. C.,
Feb'y 20, 1856.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Gentlemen, I see in your paper of the 13th inst., where a state one notices the Constable's Election held at this place, (Cedar Creek District,) on Saturday last leaving the impression that the American Party had a candidate in the field, which is not a true statement; for the Americans at this place looked upon it as a small business to make a party question of a constable election. There were Americans here who voted for neither of the Candidates, and there were some who voted the Locofoco ticket, not knowing that it was a party affair. But to speak for myself, I did not vote for either of the candidates, and only wish to put the mind of the people right about the Election.

AMERICAN.

Charles Chalmers Street, son of Donald Street, late of Moore county, N. C., was killed by the falling of a tree, in Tishamingo county, Miss., on the 6th of January last. The deceased, who was in the 19th year of his age at the time of the unfortunate casualty by which his life was terminated, was a young man of great promise, and endeared to his friends and relations by every quality that adorns the young. Kind-hearted, amiable, generous, and affectionate, his memory will be cherished by all who knew him.—*Argus.*

A Grain of the "Assembled Wisdom."—When the subject of the Pages' salaries came up before the House the other day, it was proposed to fix the same at a certain sum per diem, where upon a member from the interior arose and asked to have "the matter explained before going any further. There had been a *heap* of talk about retrenchin' and reform, and he desired to know whether *so much per* DIEM *meant by the week or the month, or for the term.*"—*N. Y. Paper.*

Divorces in Alabama.—During the present session of the Alabama Legislature, says the Selma Sentinel, there have been about 100 cases of divorce granted. During the last session of the same body, there was about the same number granted. Certainly there must be great dissatisfaction among husbands and wives in our neighbor State.

Hogs Packed.—The Cincinnati Prices Current gives the following comparative statement of hog packing at the principal points in the West for the last two seasons:

	1854-5.	1855-6.
Indiana,	204,211	164,812
Ohio,	32,000	26,764
Kentucky,	297,099	392,566
Tennessee,	6,000	63,747
Illinois,	80,074	78,500
	619,324	686,420

Marriages Extraordinary.—In Bracken county, Ky., Esquire Schoolfield recently united in marriage a boy aged *fifteen years*, weight *seventy pounds*, to a lady aged *twenty-one years* and weighing *one hundred and fifty pounds.*

In the same house, at another time by another magistrate, the father of the aforesaid youthful bridegroom was married to a younger sister of the *fat bride*. The old man was sixty-five and the girl was seventeen years old.

The boy husband is brother-in-law to his father, and the old man's wife is step-mother to her brother-in-law.

The house where these marriages occurred is a little cabin constructed of round logs, and located in a deep hollow between two lofty hills, where the sun is visible only four hours during each day.—*Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.*

The Elephant Story.—The story of the elephant that was lost overboard from a Baltimore steamer swimming ashore a great distance, is contradicted by the Charleston Mercury, which says the animal was almost certainly killed by a blow of the propeller of the boat. At any rate it has never been seen or heard of since.

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House on Hay Mount, now occupied by Wm. L. Hall, Esq. Possession given within one month from sale.

Apply to H. L. BRANTLY
Feb'y 21. 80-2t

NEW BOOKS.

THE Know Nothing Almanac for 1856.
Geoffrey Moncton, by Mrs. Moodie.
The Hunter's Feast, by Capt. Reid.
Firmillian, a "Spasmodic" Tragedy, by T. Percy Jones.
Also, further supplies of Hiawatha; Fleetwood's Life of Christ; Spiers and Surenne's French and English Dictionary; Anthon's Classical Dictionary; Entick's Latin and English Dictionary; Andrews' Sallust, Folsom's Livy, Andrews' Cæsar; Lovell's U. S. Speaker, Frost's Am. Speaker; Draper's Chemistry; Young Pupil's First Book, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON
Feb. 20.

CARD

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF FAYETTEVILLE.

THE coming Spring we shall open one of our best assortments of Wearing Apparel for Gentlemen, consisting, as usual, of our own superior manufacture of

COATS, PANTS and VESTS,

—every variety—latest styles.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings

of newest importations, expressly for Custom work. Our Cutter, Mr. C. J. SCHOONMAKER, has stood at the head of his profession in New York for ten years past. Our workmen, the best in the United States.

To such as may want a Well Made and Fashionable Garment, we beg to say, they can be supplied at

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

at short notice. We know of no House South to whom we can recommend our friends with more confidence.

Jan'y 31. 74-1mi

K. M. MURCHISON,

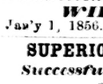
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!



THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn. for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5, Double $8. State which side is affected, and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters for falling of the womb, highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children, Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,
No. 32 North Ninth st., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6mi

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,

PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3, Children's $2 50. C. W. VANHORN & CO.
32 North Ninth st., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6mi

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1856.

The 124th Anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON was observed here on Friday last, by hoisting the National Flag from the Town House, and a parade of the Independent Company, which fired a National Salute.

ANOTHER WHIG MEETING CALLED.—The Whigs of Duplin propose to follow the laudable example of their patriotic brethren of Robeson. See notice of meeting in another column.

When shall we be authorised to call a meeting of our Cumberland friends? We are waiting for authority.

MORE COAL.—We learn that the Egypt Company, in prosecuting their works, passed through 14 feet of slate, below the 4½ feet seam of Coal heretofore mentioned, and then came to another seam of Coal, 20 inches thick, making in all 6 feet 2 inches of Coal.

We learn further, from a reliable source, that the machinery of the Company can bring to the surface a ton of coal a minute. Such was its operation whilst a gentleman timed it by his watch.

Before the sinking of the shaft, the company had ascertained by the auger, that there is another seam of the coal about 40 feet below these two which are already opened, and that it is at least six feet thick. So that the Company's land, (and doubtless a vast extent besides,) has more than twelve feet of coal at a depth of only 400 to 450 feet below the surface.

We congratulate every friend of North Carolina on the facts disclosed within the last two or three weeks. We have a mine of wealth inexhaustible, capable of making this part of the State—indeed the whole State—what Pennsylvania is; for she has rushed forward in the career of prosperity,—of population and wealth,—in consequence of her coal and iron. We have both, of the best quality and in exhaustless quantity, within 40 miles of this town, of navigable water, and within 140 miles of the ocean.

A lively feeling of satisfaction has been produced here by the discoveries. We did not previously doubt that our rail road to the Coal Fields would be built. But it was a hard struggle. Now we think the way is cleared of much of the difficulty. The work will be done more easily and more speedily.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—We saw, a few days ago, one of those counterfeit $20 notes on the Bank of Charlotte, which have been heretofore described in this paper. It is a dangerous counterfeit, requiring considerable knowledge of bank notes to detect it. This one came from one of the upper counties, and we understand that several others have been detected here.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have seen another of these counterfeits, which came from a different county from the first. We fear they are widely scattered.

SMALL NOTES.—The Editor of the Argus, writing from Carthage, where the Superior Court was held last week, says,—

"Some flutter was created on Monday, by the Solicitor's requesting the Judge to charge the Grand Jury that it is an indictable offence to pass or receive a bank bill of a less denomination than three dollars. His Honor remarked that such, he understood, was the law of the New Code, passed by the last Legislature, and it was the duty of the Grand Jury, as well as of the Court, to notice it; but it did not seem to me that the Court thought the law a wise one. The consequence of the charge is, that Fayetteville *ones* and *twos* have been refused *on the streets*. Whether they have been taken in private or not, this deponent saith not."

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED.—Bryan's Store, Moore county, N. C. White's Creek, Bladen county, N. C. Lyon's Landing, Bladen county, N. C. Mountain Home, McDowell county, N. C.

We hope steps will be promptly taken to have these offices re-established. There are too few post offices in this State; and the number should be increased instead of being reduced.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH.—In the Carolinian we find the marriage, on the 13th inst. of Mr. Daniel Smith of Harnett, to Miss Mary Ann, second daughter of Finlay McFadyen of Moore county; and the death, on the same day, of Mr. James K. Smith, brother of the bridegroom, who had accompanied the bridal party on the occasion, and who expired after a brief and apparently slight indisposition.

COMMERCE WITH ENGLAND.—It appears from the official tables of exports and imports, published by the Treasury Department, that the value of the exports of the United States for the year ending July 1, 1855, was $275,156,846; of which $177,704,171 was exported to Great Britain and its dependencies; leaving only $97,442,675 of exports to all the other nations of the world.

During the same period we imported from Great Britain to the value of $177,704,171.

Surely neither of these governments, so intimately connected in trade and intercourse, can be so foolish or so mad as to desire or permit a war to grow out of their present differences.

SAN FRANCISCO.—At the last dates there were 14 persons in prison in San Francisco, on charges of murder, all committed within six months.

The trial of Cora, for the murder of Gen. Richardson, U. S. Marshal, had taken place, and the jury could not agree. It is said that one of the principal witnesses had been bribed to disappear before the trial, by the gamblers and prostitutes, who are said to be both wealthy and powerful classes in that city, and with whom Cora is a great favorite. It is supposed that other witnesses will in like manner go off before another trial, and the citizens are talking of reviving the terrible Vigilance Committee, to take Cora out and hang him, should the law fail to reach him. And then will be apt to come resistance from the desperadoes his friends. The whole affair excites a feeling of uneasiness for the peace of the city.

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.—This body got into trouble on Tuesday last, immediately on its assembling, and before the National Convention met. Delegates from all parts of the Union attended. Delegates from Louisiana, who repudiate the anti-Roman-Catholic principle of the order, were admitted to seats by a vote of 86 to 50. Then came an exciting debate on the admission of the Pennsylvania Delegates who repudiate the 12th section of the platform, (being the pro-slavery principle.) And finally they were admitted by a vote of 84 to 45—thus excluding the 12th section Delegates. The Southern delegates were very indignant at this decision. The meeting was with closed doors, but it is understood that a proposition to repeal the 12th section was discussed, and strong anticipations were entertained that it would be carried, the object being to harmonize the party at the North.

On the second day, the deliberations of the Council were made public, by a resolution to that effect. The subject under debate for nearly the entire day was the rescinding of the 12th section of the Platform. Mr. Ford, of Ohio, made a strong anti-slavery speech, increasing the dissatisfaction of the Southern members, and inducing some of them to move to adjourn sine die, which was laid on the table. The rescinding resolution was debated till 8 o'clock, when an amendment was offered appointing a committee of one from each State to substitute for the 12th section a declaration of rights, which was carried by a vote of 101 to 65. A scene of confusion ensued, ending in adjournment pending the vote on the resolution as amended. It was believed that the whole Southern delegation would withdraw in a body if the resolution is adopted.

Another account says,—

Mr. Boteler of Va., took the floor, and made a warm and forcible speech on behalf of the South. He had come here expecting to find national men, and he had heard professions of peace and harmony; but he was satisfied, from the speeches made this afternoon, that the American party of the North was composed of abolitionists. (Cries of "No! No!" and much excitement.) He was satisfied of the fact. He could hope for no union with men holding such sentiments; he considered the party a failure in a national way, and he moved that the Convention do now adjourn *sine die*.

On the third day, (Thursday,) the debate on the rescinding resolution was continued. A more conciliatory feeling is apparent. A new platform has been proposed re-establishing the Missouri compromise line.

Finally, the Council adopted a new "Platform of Principles," consisting of 15 sections. The vote on it was 108 to 77. It does not contain the celebrated 12th section of the former Platform, but instead thereof, a claim of the rights of the States, non-interference by Congress and other States, with the internal affairs of any State. [We will publish it entire in our next.]

The vote on the new Platform was not a sectional one—Northern and Southern men voting for it, and Northern and Southern men against it.

On Friday, the Convention assembled. This is a different body from the Council, though doubtless many of the members are the same. It was temporarily organized, by calling Isaac Hazlehurst, of Philadelphia, to the chair. Much time was occupied in examining credentials. Difficulty existed in the Pennsylvania delegation, there being two sets of claimants for seats.

A ROMISH SECRET COUNCIL.—A Convention of dignitaries of the Romish Church has just been held at Buffalo, sitting with closed doors. The professed object was to promote Irish emigration from the Atlantic States to the West, and to Canada. But the real object is believed to have been to concert measures for bringing the Roman Catholic influence and votes to bear upon the coming Presidential election.

The idea of filling Canada with the Irish Roman Catholics is received with indignation by the Protestant population, and especially by the Protestant Irish, in Canada. A great meeting of the latter was held in Toronto—3000 said to be present—whose proceedings fill five columns of the Toronto papers. After vehement and indignant speeches, the meeting resolved to resist, by every constitutional means, the proposed measure, as a great calamity, dangerous to civil and religious liberty, because "people who blindly submit to the dictates of a foreign hierarchy cannot be expected to be good citizens, or to appreciate the advantages of a free and constitutional government."

RELIEF OF THE POOR.—The new British steamer Persia has been visited by 16,000 persons since her arrival at New York. A charge of 12½ cents each was made, with a gift of the whole to the poor. $2000 were thus realized.

The Journal of Commerce states that more than 40,000 persons in that city are dependent for aid on the "Association for improving the condition of the poor," and, that whilst the suffering has been nearly as great as last winter, the contributions to the fund of the association have fallen off one half.

AN EXPERIMENT.—Great consternation has been created among the policemen in New York, by an order of the Mayor, providing, that when a burglary, a highway robbery, or a riot, occurs without detection, the watchman in whose district it occurs shall forfeit his pay for three days.

This is somewhat on the principle of the Eastern monarch, who paid his physicians so much per day whilst he continued well, and stopped their rations whilst he was sick.

A letter from a subscriber at Buena Vista, Mississippi, says that the cold there is intense. Snow has fallen to the depth of 4 to 10 inches in different parts of Mississippi, and the ground has been covered with it most of the time for seven weeks. Such a time had not been known in that State, for snow is rare there. Fortunately the last year's crops were abundant; for if the severe weather had happened last winter there would have been much suffering from the shortness of the crops of 1854. Our correspondent recognizes in all this the goodness of the Almighty, who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, a brief discussion sprang up on the Central American question, after which, on motion, the subject was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution calling for the journal of proceedings of the Naval Board. After some debate, the resolution passed.

On Thursday, nothing of importance occurred.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, Mr. Cobb, of Ala., introduced a bill to extend the time of payment of duty on railroad iron.

Mr. Mace introduced a bill to prevent the extension of slavery to territories north of 36 deg. 30 min.

The bill created some sensation.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution of the Committee on Elections, asking for power to send for persons and papers, referred to in the Kansas contested election case.

The resolution passed, but the vote was afterwards reconsidered, and the whole subject recommitted; with instructions to report the ground upon which they ask said power; also, to consider the proposition of Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, appointing Joseph H. Bradley and Sidney B. Baxter, of Washington, commissioners to take depositions, clothed with full power to procure information, with a view of eliciting truth on all controverted matters between Messrs. Reeder and Whitfield, of Kansas.

The election of Chaplain was indefinitely postponed. The House then adjourned.

On Thursday, Daniel Waldo, a Revolutionary soldier, 94 years of age, and who has been a clergyman of the Congregational Church for 70 years, was elected Chaplain.

Internal Improvement and other bills were introduced, including one by Mr. Denver for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific, which was referred to a select committee of thirteen.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the House took up and passed the joint resolution from the Senate No. 4, proposing to fill the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Rufus Choate and the death of Hon. J. Macpherson Berrien, by Hon. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, and Prof. Cornelius C. Pelton, of Massachusetts.

Both Houses adjourned from Thursday to Monday.

In secret session of the Senate, when the nomination of Shannon for Governor of Kansas was pending, Mr. Wilson of Mass. is said to have declared that Shannon was "a man whose associates were gamblers and drunkards." Either the Senate did not believe Wilson, or it did not regard the fact as a fault in Shannon, for he was confirmed.

GIDDINGS.—This notorious character has published a letter declining a re-election to Congress. Good.

KANSAS.—It will be seen that both Houses of Congress are daily engaged on this exciting subject. It seems to come up on all occasions.

The free soilers at the North have been making a considerable outcry against the President for placing the U. S. troops in Kansas under the Governor's orders, in order to maintain the peace. But it appears, by the documents communicated to the Senate by the President, that the orders to the troops were given solely in consequence of the application of the free soilers in Kansas,—the so-called Gov. Robinson and his followers. The pro-slavery party had made no such application. The fanatics are hard to please. If the President had refused to order out the troops, they would have abused him; and having consented, they equally abuse him.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says,—

The presence of such a force is apparently the only means of preventing an armed collision, at no distant day, between the Territorial authorities of Kansas and the revolutionists. Do the Abolition Republicans of the East desire to prevent such a collision? We doubt it: and hence, perhaps, their greatest objection to the interposition of the national government. They have predicted bloodshed, and fomented it,—and why should their labor be lost? Foolish men! they tell their dupes that the way to prevent bloodshed in Kansas, is, to send on a plenty of Sharp's rifles, and emigrants competent to use them. The way to prevent an explosion, is to buy a keg of powder, light a match, and place it within an inch of the bung hole! No; in our opinion, if Massachusetts and other Eastern people had not attempted to forestall the question of slavery in Kansas, Missouri would not have attempted it. The Abolitionists and their abettors commenced the game, and if they were personally there to play it out, we should not be much disposed to complain. But to put forward comparatively innocent men to take the brunt of the conflict, while the chief instigators skulk behind pine boards, is neither fair nor honorable. It is, however, just like Abolitionism."

ELECTIVE JUDGES.—The State of New York has tried the system of electing Judges by the people for a term of years, and has found that it does not work well. The purity of some of the judges so elected, is more than doubted; and the people, of all parties, loudly demand a return to the old system. A resolution has been adopted by the Legislature, for inquiring into the propriety of amending the constitution so as to restore the former mode of appointment.

ROBBERIES.—A young gentleman from Philadelphia was robbed at the National Hotel, Washington City, of his watch, clothes, and $30 in money, a few nights ago. He was asleep in his room when the robber applied chloroform to his nose, as is supposed from the articles found in the room.

A Mr. Hemingway, of Chicago, was robbed of his carpet bag containing $2000 in specie and $6,500 in bank notes, whilst he was asleep in the cars between Schenectady and Albany.

SUGAR.—The Louisiana papers complain of the destruction of the sugar cane by the cold weather. The planting cane has been destroyed.

The curtailment of the usual supply from Havana and Louisiana is calculated to make the article still higher than at present.

A WEATHERCOCK.—Our readers will doubtless remember that Mr. Fuller of Penn., one of the candidates for Speaker, was supported by Southern men on the supposition that he was sound on the Southern question. All his antecedents were adverse; but he managed to wheedle the South into a belief of his friendliness. The following letter written by him on the 18th of August 1849, will show what sort of a man he is:—

"You state in your letter that the free-soilers will hold a convention at Hyde Park on the 30th instant. There is a pretty strong probability of my being in the field for canal commissioner, and it would certainly aid my prospects very materially to receive a nomination from your party. I am in favor of free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men, being a Wilmot-proviso man up to the hub, and utterly opposed to the extension of slavery.

"*The matter will require prudent management, and I know of no man who can accomplish it better than yourself. It would be bad policy to attempt it without a certainty of success.* If done, it would be as well done by the adoption of a resolution, &c., which you will understand how to prepare. Consult with our mutual friends, Hackley and Johnson, and write me soon.

"Yours, truly. HENRY M. FULLER."

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn that Mr. Walter Petterson, a respectable and worthy citizen of Sampson county, dropped dead on his plantation in that county a few days ago. No cause known.

A NOBLE CHARITY.—A number of pious ladies in New York are engaged in a good work, in providing homes for the poor friendless children of the Five Points, that sink of iniquity. The Rev. Mr. Van Mater, one of their missionaries, lately left the city for the great west, with nearly 30 children who either were orphans, or were abandoned by their parents, or whose parents had intrusted them to the mission, because they were too poor to support them. In going over the Erie rail road, at Dunkirk, at Chicago, and at Peoria, they were every where received and entertained without charge, and one after another of the children was adopted as a son or a daughter, a brother or a sister, in a wealthy, pious family, until the whole were thus happily provided for, and the missionary collected, besides, some hundreds of dollars in aid of the funds of the mission.

A GREAT LINE OF RAIL ROADS.—There is wanting but 127 miles of rail road, (between Fort Wayne and Chicago,) to complete a direct line from Philadelphia to Chicago, 818 miles. It has already cost $35,000,000.

Flour is exceedingly dull at New York, common qualities of New York make being sold as low as $6 75. Southern is worth $8 87 to 9 75.

SNOW AS A FERTILIZER.—The Chicago Journal thinks that the snow which has fallen this winter in that region is equal to five inches of manure; and infers that the wheat crop of this year will be the largest ever harvested in this country.

THE NAVY REGISTER.—We have received from the Department, a copy of the Navy Register for 1856.

FOREIGN REVIEWS.—Blackwood for Feb'y, and the Westminster Review for Jan'y, are received—Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. New York, publishers of the American cheap editions.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS—GEN. BROWN.

We have derived much pleasure, and have had our patriotic impulses greatly stirred, by a view of some articles of military equipment which were used by Gen. Thomas Brown, of revolutionary days, whose residence was in the neighboring county of Bladen, and who, on various occasions in those fighting times, evinced remarkable daring and strategy. The articles referred to are the cap and sword of the General. They are now in the possession of Thomas C. Miller, Esq., of this town, a grandson of that officer, and bear unmistakable evidence of having seen hard service.

Gen. Brown, it will be remembered by the readers of Wheeler's and other historical sketches of North Carolina, was in the engagement at Great Bridge, near Norfolk, in which the North Carolina and Virginia troops, under the command of Gen. Robert Howe, gained such a signal victory over a detachment of British troops. He had previously fought at the battle of Alamance, as an officer under Governor Tryon. But the most prominent and *General-like* act of his military life, was the rout and utter discomfiture of three or four hundred tories, commanded by Col. Slingsby, at Elizabethtown, in Bladen county, with a force of about sixty men. That was a most brilliant affair, both in its execution and results, and evidenced that General Brown possessed great talents to plan and to achieve—such as would have made him highly conspicuous on a larger theatre of action. A detailed and interesting account of the battle at Elizabeth appeared in the Wilmington Chronicle some years since, and may be found in Wheeler's book above referred to.

It is pretty well ascertained that Gen. Brown was also in the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, in command of a company of Bladen men, though the certainty in this case is not as well established as in the other events of his military career.

Wilmington Herald.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.

Removal from Office.—The bill removing Mr. Hufty, the Know-Nothing Sheriff of New Orleans, from office, has passed both branches of the Legislature by a party vote. Very considerable feeling exists in regard to the matter. His office was contested on account of the illegal breaking of the ballot-boxes at the election. Those destroyed are alleged and sworn to have given a majority to Mr. Bell, the Democratic candidate.

Georgia Legislature.—The measure known as the "retaliation bill" against the North, which had been lost in the Georgia House of Representatives, has been reconsidered by a large majority and referred to the committee on the state of the Republic. The legislative correspondent of the Savannah Georgian says that a bill embodying retaliation will pass.

An Enormous sale.—The enormous sale of the new volume of Macaulay's History in England has been exceeded by the sale in the United States. We learn that Messrs. Harper & Brothers, who paid the author £300 for early sheets, sold 73,000 volumes of their three different editions in the first ten days. The London publishers are said to have paid the author £16,000 for the volumes now published.

An entry thief, in Hartford, stole an umbrella from the front door of a house, in Morgan street, and going to the back door, sold it to the proprietor for 25 cents.

WASHINGTON Feb. 15.

The Public Lands.—The Graduation System—Registered Seamen.—A report, not yet published, prepared at the General Land Office, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, shows the amount of territory subject to the act of August, 1854, to graduate and reduce the price public lands to actual settlers and cultivators:

Of the first class, one dollar an acre, there are 18,768,759 acres; second class, seventy-five cents an acre, 15,654,148; third class, fifty cents an acre, 11,540,620; fourth class, twenty-five cents an acre, 6,485,827; fifth class, twelve and a half cents an acre, 25,114,353 acres.

The land is divided amongst the following States:—Ohio 70,495 acres; Indiana 458,700; Illinois 1,384,610; Wisconsin 1,906,757; Michigan 8,785,990; Iowa 595,480; Missouri 13,350,020; Arkansas 14,212,610; Louisiana 7,806,340; Mississippi 7,602,043; Alabama 14,039,502; Florida 9,848,560; making in all 77,561,097 acres.

Mob Law in Illinois.—We learn that a criminal under sentence of death was taken from prison and hanged by a mob on Friday last at Charlestown, Coles county, Illinois. He was sentenced to suffer the penalty of death for the alleged murder of his father-in-law some time ago. At the trial the prisoner's counsel failed in obtaining a change of venue or new trial, and the man was accordingly condemned to be hanged on Friday, the 15th instant. Meanwhile, at the solicitation of his counsel, the Governor granted a reprieve of ninety days, in order that certain circumstances connected with the murder might be more carefully scrutinized. On Friday a large crowd from the surrounding districts collected to witness the execution. When informed that a temporary reprieve had been granted, some violent men among them advised them to break open the prison and hang the criminal. Unfortunately, this advice was unopposed and acted on.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The following table of the number of pounds to the bushel may be of interest to farmers and dealers: Of wheat, 60 pounds; of shelled corn, 56 pounds; of corn in the cob, 70 pounds; of rye; 56 pounds; of oats, 36 pounds; of barley, 48 pounds; of potatoes, 60 pounds; of beans, 60 pounds; of bran, 20 pounds; of clover seed, 60 pounds; of timothy seed, 45 pounds; of flax-seed, 58 pounds; of hemp seed, 44 pounds; of blue-grass seed, 15 pounds; of castor beans, 46 pounds; of dried peaches, 38 pounds; of dried apples, 24 pounds; of onions, 57 pounds.

A slander suit was disposed of at the Court House yesterday morning, after a three days' trial, by the jury finding a verdict of sixpence for plaintiff. The suit arose out of a quarrel between a preacher and a deacon in his church, in the course of which the deacon said to the preacher, "If you like mutton as well as I do, I wouldn't trust my sheep within three miles of you." Several persons were present, and the quarrel progressed until finally the preacher sued the deacon, and recovered sixpence damages and sixpence cost.—*Syracuse Standard.*

During the engagement of Mr. Forrest, and one of the performances of "Macbeth," we noticed two men sitting together in the Boston Theatre, whose peculiar conduct was such as to attract attention. We discovered that one was blind, and that the other was not only deaf but dumb. Both, however, understood the language of signs. It was interesting to observe the dumb man communicating, by means of a pencil and hand, a description of the scenery and the movements of the actors to his companion; and then, again, to notice the blind man translate, upon the back of his deaf friend's hand, passages of the tragedy. In the scene where Lady Macbeth urged her husband to the murderous work—

"Art thou afeard
To be the same in thine own act and valor,
As thou art in desire? Wouldst thou have that
Which thou esteem'st the ornament of life
And live a coward in thine own esteem,
Letting *I dare not*, wait upon *I would*,
Like the poor cat i' the adage?"

the two men seemed greatly moved, and, of all the spectators, appeared the most intent observers and listeners.—*Boston Courier.*

WHIG MEETING AT KENANSVILLE,

ON MONDAY or TUESDAY of the ensuing Superior Court week. Several addresses may be expected. All true Whigs of Duplin are respectfully and earnestly requested to attend.

A HENRY CLAY WHIG.

MARRIED,

In Richmond, Va., 20th inst., by Rev. L. P. Le Doux, Mr LOUIS B. ERAMBERT, of Wilmington, to Miss SALLIE F. SKINNER, of Richmond.

DIED,

Near Cypress Creek, Bladen county, 10th inst., of dropsy, Mr. WILLIAM REEVES, sen'r, aged 77 years and 11 days. [Nashville papers copy.

In Bladen county, 30th ult., in the 66th year of his age, Mr. STEPHEN PETERSON, a strict member of the Baptist Church for the last 30 years.

At Carbonton, Chatham County, on Thursday the 13th inst., of pneumonia, WILLIAM FARRER, Esq., a highly respectable farmer and citizen of that county.

In Salisbury, 13th inst., Mrs. SARAH E. BAKER, daughter of Hinton James, late of Wilmington, N. C., and wife of Rev. Archd Baker, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, in the 33th year of her age.

In Bladen county, 6th inst., SOPHIE BLAKE, infant daughter of Dr. A. K. and E. C. Crosland, aged 6 months and 1 day.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Dear little "Sophie" is gone, and with wounded feelings the parents say—

"That once loved form, now cold and dead,
Each mournful thought employs,
We weep our earthly comfort fled,
And withered all our joys.

But—

"Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
And what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full immortal prime
And bloom to fade no more." [Com.

At the University of N. C., 17th inst., Mr. DAVID HILLIARD, of Nash county. Mr. H. was a member of the Senior Class in the University, and also of the Law School.

At Griswold's Hotel, Goldsborough, on the 17th inst., Mr. K. W. PETERSILIA, formerly of Raleigh.

In Salem, on the 16th inst., of paralysis, Mrs SUSANNA PETERSON, consort of Mr. Kursten Peterson, aged 68 years.

At High Point, Guilford county, on the 16th of Jan. Miss LIZZIE H., daughter of Mr. Eli Denny, in the 16th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Feb'y 23, Str Fanny with Passengers, and goods.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb'y 24, Str Magnolia with passengers and goods for sundry Merchants.

Banks's Line, Feb. 21, Str. Scottish Chief, with goods for Beasley & Houston, G W Williams & Co, P Shemwell, E L Winslow, F & H Fries, J W Lett, J R Butler, W A Lash & Co, Worth & Utley, J C McRae.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20.—Schrs. A Lea, and Marine fm N York. Odd Fellow fm Lockwood's Folly. 21.—Schr. Adeline Townsend fm N York. 22.—Schr Joseph Lawrence from Boston. 23.—Schrs. John, Eleanor, Bennett Flanner, and G R Dixon from New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 25.

BACON—	10½	a 11½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	46	a 47
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10	
COFFEE—Rio	13½	a 14½	Tanners'	75 a 1 00	
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 65 a 1 75	
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00	
Fair to Good	9¾	a	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	9	a	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½	a 15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00	
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00	
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 6 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	68 a 65	
Brd Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 52	
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	50 a 00	
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	90 a 85	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50	
Family	7 50	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00	
Superfine	7 25	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80	
Fine	7 00	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00	
Scratched	6 75	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	18	a
Corn	75	a 00	Crushed	12	a 12½
Wheat	1 25	a 0 00	St. Croix	11	a
Oats	45	a 50	Porto Rico	11	a
Peas	75	a 80	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	90	a 1 00	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HYDES—Dry	11	a 12	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD	$8½	a $8½
Ditto, wire		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	4	a 4½	8 x 10	$2½	a $2½
LARD—	0	a 12	10 x 12	$2½	a 00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	15	a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Slight decline.

Cotton—We report no change since Thursday's issue.

Flour—Market unsteady.

Corn—Receipts fair, no change in price.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 05. Scrape 1 05. Spirits 35 a 1 36.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 55; virgin 2 04; hard 1 55. Spirits 38. Rosin 1 07½. Tar $2. Fayetteville Super Flour declined to 7 75.

At New York, Southern Flour 8 87 to 9 75. Southern Corn 72 to 78. 10,000 bales of Cotton were sold on Thursday, including parcels in transit, at 10¾ for middling uplands. Spirits Turpentine inactive at 40 to 41½. Rosin 1 50.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned were made a Committee to collect all dues to the Northern Plank Road Co. up to January first, either for Bridge or Road. The notes and accounts will be found with J. Waddill, Jr., and if not paid before the 10th of March, will be put in train for collection by Law.

THOMAS McDANIEL
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Feb'y 28. 81-2t

SEED OATS at

J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Feb'y 18. 81*4

FOR SALE.

A VERY desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, one mile and a quarter from the Market House. The tract of Land contains 34 acres. There is on the premises a good Dwelling House with 6 rooms. There is also a Kitchen, Smoke House, Negro Houses, Barn, and a large Garden well adapted to the growth of vegetables. There is a well of excellent water in the yard. There is on this tract about 7 acres of cleared land under cultivation, and produces finely. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

The above named residence will be offered at public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 4th of March next at 12 o'clock, if it is not previously disposed of. Terms at sale.

P. SHEMWELL
A. M. CAMPBELL, Agents.

Feb'y 28. 3t

UNION LINE.

CHARLESTON to CHERAW &c., Via GEORGETOWN.

STEAMERS MARION AND GOV. GRAHAM.

THE owners of the Marion having purchased the Gov. Graham, will for the future run in connection with her on the Pee Dee River.

The Marion has for several years been on the Pee Dee River, and is well known as the most prompt and efficient Boat in the trade.

The Steamer Gov. Graham was built for the Cape Fear River; is of very light draft, and for the last year has been engaged on the Pee Dee, and during the extraordinary low stages of the River last Fall never failed to make her regular trips with full freights and without detention.

Shippers by this line may be certain of having their freights delivered at any stage of the river without delay, as the Gov. Graham will ALWAYS take the Marion's freight up the River when she cannot get up on account of low water. Consignments to the agents in Charleston and Georgetown forwarded free of commissions.

CALDWELL & ROBINSON,
Agents in Charleston.
SHACKELFORD & FRASER,
Agents in Georgetown.
DAN'L A. HORN, Agent in Cheraw.

Feb'y 22, 1856. 81-3m

FOR SALE.

175,000 WELL BURNT BRICK.

W. G. MATTHEWS.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 81-2t

REBUILDING TOLL-HOUSE.

PROPOSALS will be received until Saturday 1st March, to rebuild the Toll-House of the F. & W. P. R. Co., on the site where it was recently destroyed, upon plan and specifications to be seen at the office of the Company.

Separate Bids will be received for the whole work—or for furnishing Materials,—or for the workmanship alone.

JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk
F. & W. P. R. Co.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 81-1t-2taw

MALCOM FAULK

RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous customers and friends that he still continues the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES at his well known established stand in Fayetteville, Hay Street, two doors above Wilkings's Store, where work is done in the latest and most fashionable style. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed, he hopes a continuance of the same.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

A good hand wanted and constant employment given. None but good workmen need apply.

Feb'y 20. 80-3w

THE UNDERSIGNED

WILL receive proposals for constructing footways on each side of Eccles's Bridge, to be built out side of the present banisters of the bridge, and to be about 8 feet wide.

A. McLEAN, } Committee.
WM. McLAURIN, }

Feb'y 18, 1856. 79tf

CAUTION.

THE Public are cautioned against trading for a Note of EIGHTY DOLLARS made by me, and J. N. Terry security, on or about the 12th inst., and payable to Elijah A. Dawkins. As said Note was obtained by fraud I am determined not to pay it.

J. C. TERRY.

Richmond county, Feb'y 18, 1856. 80-4w*2

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the return to the subscriber of a colored woman known as "HARRIET HOWE" or "HARRIET SMITH," recently purchased from John F. Bloom, and described in the advertisement published by said Bloom. The above reward will be given for her lodgment in the jail of New Hanover county, or $25 for her lodgment in any other jail in the State so I can get her.

J. D. KEEN.

Feb. 19. 80-2w

The American Almanac for 1856, just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 11.

Macaulay's History of England, vols. 3d and 4th. Also, 4 vols. complete in one. Various editions of the above standard work.
Feb. 11. E. J. HALE & SON.

HERRING'S

Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers such as BONDS, MORTGAGES, DEEDS, NOTES, and BOOKS OF ACCOUNT, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had afforded, induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past *fourteen years in making improvements and discoveries for this object*, and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM FIRE PROOF SAFE, as the

CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD,

HAVING BEEN AWARDED MEDALS AT BOTH THE

World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853.

As they are by all others. It is now undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, which also was awarded MEDALS as above, forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the Public.

The Subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Bolt and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors and Money Chests for Banks, Jewellers and Private Family use, for sale Domestic and other Valuables. All Safes and Patentees by purchase, and Manufacturers of

JONES' PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.

SHAS. HERRING & CO., Fayetteville,
GREEN BLOCK No. 135, 137 & 139 Water Street.
Agent for North Carolina, J. R. CLOSSON, Wilmington.
Feb'y 11. 77-3mpd

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.
J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Company, at Pittsboro', until the 14th of March 1856, for the work on Deep River, and for all materials according to the plans and specifications of the Engineer, to be filed in the office.
HENRY A. LONDON, Secretary
Pittsboro Jan. 21, 1856. 72-td

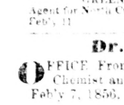
The University's Family Remedies:

ISSUED under the Seal, Sanction and Authority of
THE UNIVERSITY
OF FRES' MEDICINE AND POPULAR KNOWLEDGE:
Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 29, 1853,
with a Capital of $100,000,
Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the Community with

RELIABLE REMEDIES

Wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, located in Philadelphia—Home Dispensary and office,
No. 58 ARCH STREET,
has purchased from Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, his CELEBRATED
ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,
Known for upwards of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for
FEVER AND AGUE, &c.,
and his inestimable Remedy for
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
ROWAND'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT,
which highly improved and
POPULAR REMEDIES, together with
The University's Remedy for Complaints of the LUNGS.
The University's Remedy for DISPEPSIA or INDIGESTION:
The University's Remedy for COSTIVE BOWELS, are for sale by
J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Jan'y 22 72-3m

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!



THE SUBSCRIBER has erected a **STEAM SAW MILL,** 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.
Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for my Lumber.
DAVID RIVETT.
Cumberland Co., Jan'y 25, 1856. 73-6m

Sign of the Skeleton Wagon.

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the MERCHANTS and PLANTERS, that he has opened a REPOSITORY for the sale of **CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c.,** at

No 26 Beekman Street,

RUNNING THROUGH TO 18 SPRUCE STREET, ENTRANCE ON EITHER STREET.

The main door, 186 feet in length, affords ample room for keeping always on hand, a large and complete assortment of every description and variety, *ready for sale.*

Having learned the trade in the Factory of his father, he is practically familiar with every department in the business, and is therefore enabled to oversee orders for any kind of work entrusted to him, and superintend every stage of its manufacture.

His long residence in the South and West, and intimate knowledge of every section, and his experience while with Messrs. Baldwin & Starr, and Messrs. Prothingham, Newell & Co., gives him many advantages in the selections required for the different parts of the country. Also, an acquaintance with the **character of work, Draft, Track, Height of Wheels, quality and size of Springs and Axles** necessary for the particular localities.

Particular attention paid to special orders, either through merchants or to the subscriber direct, and all prices guaranteed to be as low as the work can possibly be furnished, and which will be equal, in every respect to that of the very best and oldest city or country establishments.

26 BEEKMAN STREET is within a few doors of the Park, on the South-East side, across from the Astor House, and in a line from Park Place, Murray, Warren and Chamber Sts., near the Brick Church, Lovejoy's and Clinton Hotels.

Having convenient office accommodations, and papers from the Southern Cities and Towns, he trusts that he may have the pleasure of a call from his friends, and from those who will do him the favor to examine his assortment, and being the only establishment adapted to the Southern trade, in the lower part of the City, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

He begs to refer those unacquainted with him, to any of the Jobbing Houses in New York City, engaged in the Southern or Western Trade.

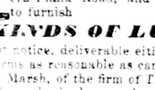
Great care will be taken in Packing and engaging Freight, Insurance, &c. A discount allowed to the trade.

WM. L. McDONALD.

N. B.—Wm. L. McDonald takes pleasure in referring to the Merchants of Fayetteville.
New York, Jan'y 1856. 73-1 0r

ALMANACS.

TURNER'S North Carolina, and Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs, for 1856.
E. J. HALE & SON.



Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

MATTRESSES.

THE Subscriber is now making, and will constantly keep on hand a supply of good SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES. He invites persons in want of Mattresses, Cushions, &c., to call and see him at the old stand of Jacob Ottarburg, Hay st., Fayetteville.
H. LOCKAMAN.
Jan 8, 1856. 69-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freight.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. L. LOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 25tf

New Wagon Establishment
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.
All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.
N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:
Plain col'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES &c
FOR GENTLEMEN:
Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c
—ALSO,—
Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Socks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Denim, Embroidery Silks and Braids.
A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
Sept. 20. 37-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 22, 1855. 3-tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c
—ALSO—
A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.
C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 12, 1855. 82tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 28. 4-tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock formerly owned by Holland, Weisiger & Co., will still carry on the Wagon Making and Blacksmithing business generally. Always on hand, Wagons of all sizes, with Wood or Iron Axletrees, with or without Bodies. Repairing done promptly and warranted to give the fullest satisfaction. Machine work of any description made or repaired, Mill work and in short any thing that can be made of wood, iron or steel. I have the best Horse-shoer in the county, and am determined to spare no pains to please those who may favor me with their patronage. Mr. Jesse Weisiger will superintend the work in the Wood Shop as usual. Don't forget the old Shop corner of Maxwell and Franklin streets, Fuller's old stand.
J. W. WELSH.
Jan'y 25. 73-3m

FOR SALE,

A FEW good FARM HORSES, apply soon to
M. McKINNON.
Jan'y 25. 73-3m

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE
CHEAP,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **WINES and LIQUORS,**
Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.
W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.
Nov. 7 51-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 14, 1855. 83tf

28 Gross (3000) Webster's Elementary Spelling Books. 20 dozen Webster's Pictorial Spelling Books.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 12

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS and SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes: Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common.
THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.
Nov. 12. 52-tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.
April 20, 1855. 95tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.
J. & T. WADDILL
June 26, 1856. 8tf

FALL GOODS, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now Receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of
Foriegn and Domostic, Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
BONNETS, HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
With a general assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
To which they invite the attention of Merchants, the Ladies and all, and which they offer at LOW PRICES for CASH, or on Time to punctual customers at Wholesale or Retail
B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON
Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE President and Directors are now ready to receive proposals for constructing the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road between Little's Mills in Richmond County and Albemarle in Stanly County, and they invite proposals for the following work:—

Section 1st. For constructing the Road from Little's Mills to Clark's Creek, 10 miles.
Sec. 2d. For constructing Road from Clark's Creek to the Pee Dee River, 5 miles.
Sec. 3d. For the construction of a Bridge across Pee Dee River.
Sec. 4th. For the construction of the Road from the Pee Dee River to Albemarle, 8½ miles.

Proposals will be received and considered for the Grading and making all necessary side ditches and Culverts from the Pee Dee to Albemarle, omitting planking.

By a resolution of the Stockholders, before the President and Directors can enter into these contracts an individual subscription of $15,000 will have to be made,—it is asked that the friends of the work will submit such bids, either subscribing or guaranteeing that amount so as to enable the work at once to go on.
JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't F. & A. P. R. Co.
Oct. 25. 47-tf

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL
AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Together with a large and varied stock of
Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.
Country Merchants and others are invited to call, as we offer the above stock on the best terms.
Oct. 8 E. J. HALE & SON.

North Carolina Readers.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, *upon very favorable terms*, to Teachers, Booksellers, Merchants, Book Pedlars, and others, the **SERIES of NORTH CAROLINA READERS,** Nos. 1 and 2, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq., now Superintendent of Common Schools. Of Nos. 1 and 2, which are now books, just issued, we will hand a copy gratis to any Teacher who may apply.
E. J. HALE & SON.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style.
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water wheels
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will by promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction,

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience. I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct 15. 46-tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE,
1855.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving his usual assortment of the most approved styles of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS,
and Children's Shoes of various descriptions.
—ALSO,—
TRAVELLING and PACKING TRUNKS, and CARPET BAGS, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
☞ First come, first served.
J. C. THOMSON, Old Stand,
Market Square.
Sept. 3, 1855. 33-tf

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN from my Lot in Richmond County, on Sunday night last, my HORSE. Said horse was an iron-gray or brownish color: he had marks of gear on him, and his fore-top cut off very short: he was shod on the fore feet, walked fast, is a good trotter, and would pace; there was a white mark on his back, on the right side, about six or eight inches square; also, a small wart on the right side, a little below the white mark.

The horse was taken by a man calling himself John Campbell, who says he was raised in Pitt county, and has been in this neighborhood about two years: he is a Cooper by trade, and says he has worked in Turpentine all his life time; he is a little round-shouldered, has a stout body for a small man, and will not weigh as much as I stated, 145 or 150 pounds: has a very mean look, is very fond of negro company, and his conversation has a good deal of the negro mixed with it.

I will pay $50 for the delivery of the Horse, or $50 for the thief.

M. N. CAMPBELL.
Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

I will also reward any person for any information that will lead to the recovery of either.
M. N. C.
Sep. 10, 1855. 36-tf

Buckwheat Flour in 12½ lb. Bags, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

FAMILY BIBLES.

A LARGE Stock. Also, Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books.
E. J. HALE & SON.

Blannks for sale here.

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of
FURNITURE
ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 15tf

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.
WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.
Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.
B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1855 81-tf

CLINTON
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th inst., after a short vacation.

☞ The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

The Trustees have engaged for the next year the services of a celebrated Musician, Mr. Stradelli, of the State of New York, to take charge of the Musical Department, and also his Lady, Mrs. Stradelli, to conduct the Painting. These engagements will give superior advantages to those who wish to study the ornamental branches.

The Faculty of Teachers associated with Mr. Graves in conducting the Literary Department, are the same as for the last year, and are well known to be inferior to none.
H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, Jan'y 8, 1856. 69-3m

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.
D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., } 13tf
Dec. 12, 1855. }

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart; and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 34-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.
A. A. McKETHAN

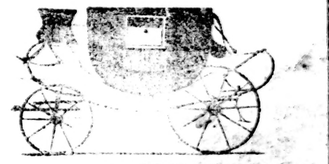
REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. f

Rio and Java Coffee, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

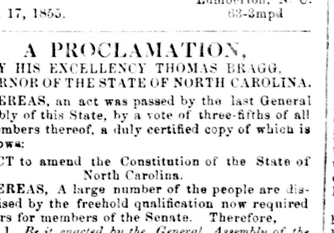
Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.
PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.
June 10, 1854 4tf

To Turpentine, Timber, Tar and Corn and Cotton Makers.
FOR SALE.

705 WITH the choice of 1800 acres of valuable LAND, situated twelve miles from Lumberton, within three miles of Lumber River, and on or very near the line of the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road. To persons engaged or desiring to engage in business of either of the above branches, this Land presents unusual inducements. Growing a sufficient number of pines to cut seven tasks of boxes, and furnishing trees of sufficient size to make from 3 to 500 sticks of ton timber of 1000 feet each. In addition to this, it is considered as being excellent Farming Land—producing cotton from 6 to 1200 lbs., to the Acre.

This Land is situated on Ashpole Swamp, in a healthy and desirable section of Robeson county, N. C.

For terms, &c., apply to M. E. McNEILL,
Lumberton, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1855. 63-3mpd

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State, }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January 1856.
W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal
[L. S.] of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan'y 24, 1856. 73*6m

Montgomery Male Academy.
R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in [illegible]. Students coming in within a week [illegible] the Session will be charged [illegible] those coming after that time will be [illegible] time of entering to the end of the Session, special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session.
Board, fuel and washing $8 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855.

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers, having rented the [illegible] by occupied by A. E. Gerst, [illegible] Messrs. Stedman & Horne, beg respectfully their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure the public that any work intrusted to them will be executed in manner to insure patronage, as they are determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and [illegible] made and repaired.

Particular attention paid to Horseshoeing and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.
WEMYSS & HOLLAND.
Feb'y 4, 1856.

9,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

BY the Subscriber in Montgomery Co., N. C., timbered mostly with long leaf pine, [illegible] Mining, Farming and Turpentine lands. [illegible] Cash or Negroes.

All persons are forbidden to trespass on said [illegible] after this date without my permission.
NATHAN BIRD.
Pekin, Montgomery Co., Jan. 25, 1856. 76-3m

Leather Belting or Bands,

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber either single or double, made from the best Northern Oak Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at very low prices.
CHAS. McLEAN.
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and [illegible] forwarded according to directions. ☞ The [illegible] Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Dec. 31, 1855.

Patent Barrel Machinery

INTERESTING TO
Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,
And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the [illegible] the Machine known as "**EASAP'S** *Patent Barrel Machine,*" for the [illegible] Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines and right to use them in the several Counties of the [illegible] He is also desirous of selling the rights of the Machine for the States of South Carolina, [illegible] Texas. The following describes some of the [illegible] ges of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saw [illegible] lowing with the grain, cuts them to [illegible] planes both inside and outside perfectly [illegible] the quality of the timber, joints [illegible] manner, giving each stave its proper [illegible] bilge, according to its width, [illegible] howells, cuts the croze, turns the [illegible] the Barrel or keg for the [illegible] ner so perfect, complete and well [illegible] challenge the world to produce a better [illegible] or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of [illegible] **hundred per day to the single set,** which we invite the particular attention of [illegible] choose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, [illegible] twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same [illegible] amount of timber, saving thereby one quarter [illegible] of material. Our staves are made perfectly [illegible] have the same hollow and round as when set in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are jointed more accurately—being mathematically true from end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, [illegible] weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only [illegible] thirds what the same article would, if made [illegible] and will sell for considerably more in any [illegible]

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph [illegible] N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and I trust to their entire satisfaction every branch of the work. It will be the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to any one [illegible] connected with the work.
WM. W. CRAVEN,
FISHER [illegible]
Dec. 14, 1855.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst. a negro man, REUBEN, [illegible] years of age, five feet nine inches in height, [illegible] one hundred and sixty-five pounds, [illegible] barrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good [illegible] a receding forehead, between one of his [illegible] next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which [illegible] big toe to point across the foot towards the [illegible] No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, his wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when [illegible] from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, [illegible] in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and from to this county, where he labored and behaved well to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.
JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 48tf

IMPORTANT SALE

THE Subscriber, contemplating a removal from this place, will expose to public sale on TUESDAY the 4th of MARCH next, (being Court week,) his entire stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c.

Also, a large lot of well-seasoned LUMBER, TOOLS, MATERIALS, Unfinished Work, &c.
J. D. CALLAIS.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

☞ All persons indebted to the proprietor will please call and settle up and save cost. Those having claims against him will please present them. J. D. C.
Feb. 9, 1856. 77tf

NOTICE

IS Hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Two Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, in the name of John McArn,—the original Certificate for the same having been lost or destroyed.
D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn.
Feb'y 15, 1856. 79*3m
Wilmington Herald, copy week